INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

VOL. XVII NO. 221-- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 18 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST G. K. UNION LEADERS

Expioited Workers' Discontent To Precipitate General Strike

MILLOWNERS ENTIRELY EXONERATED

How Strike was Prolonged

"BY AGGRESSIVE PROPAGANDA AND INTIMIDATION"

Want of Contact Between Workers and Employers

PEARSON COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Director of Information writes:—

The Court of Inquiry under the Trade Disputes Act, which was appointed by the Government of Bombay on the 3rd of July 1929 has issued its report. The Hon. Mr. H. G. Pearson, Bar-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, was the Chairman, and the other members were Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, B.A., LL. B., Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

The Court of Enquiry was set up to enquire into the strike that then existed in the textile mills in Bombay City and the terms of reference to the Court were as follows:—

1. To inquire into and ascertain the exact nature of the dispute or disputes between the employers and workmen of the abovenamed mills which led to the strike in those mills in March and April 1929.

2. If there was any such dispute, to what extent the employers or workmen or both are responsible in matters connected therewith.

3. What are the causes of the prolongation of the strike? Whether the employers or workmen or both are responsible for such prolongation, and if so, to what extent,

4. What are the difficulties in the way of a settlement of the dispute or disputes between the employers and the workmen?

The sittings of the Court commenced on the 6th July 1929 and continued till Wednesday, the 21st August 1929. In all there were 29 sittings in the course of which 35 witnesses were examined. The parties who appeared before the Court were: (1) The Mill-owners' Association, representing all the mills affected by the strike, except the Jam Mills, (2) the Girni Kamgar Union, (3) the Bombay Textile Labour Union, (4) the Bombay Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, (5) the Bombay Mill-workers' Union, and (6) the Jam Mfg. Co. Ltd.

WHY DANGE AND OTHERS WERE NOT EXAMINED.

The opening paragraphs of the report refer to the suggestions made to them that Mr. Dange, and possibly some others, who were standing their trial at Meerut should be called to give evidence on the ground that they being the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union prior to their arrest on the 20th March, were the proper persons to depose to matters relating to the affairs of that Union prior to that date. The suggestion was not given effect to because, in the opinion of the Court, it would not be right for them, sitting as a Court holding a judicial inquiry, to touch in their proceedings upon any matters connected with the issues which arise in the trial at Meerut or to express any opinion or to come to any finding, which might operate to the prejudice of the persons accused in the case. For the same reasons, the Court in the course of its enquiry disallowed certain questions concerning these men at Meerut which were objected to by the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union.

NO ENQUIRY INTO COMMUNISTIC ACTIVITIES.

On behalf of the Mill-owners' Association it was contended that some of the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union were Communists and were utilising the Girni Kamgar Union as a cover for their Communist activities. They placed reliance, *inter alia*, upon certain leaflets of the Union, articles in the "Kranti" and speeches made from time to time by Union officials. Upon objection taken, the Court was of opinion that such an investigation could not be taken in their enquiry as it might trespass upon the field of enquiry in the Meerut case. Accordingly evidence directed expressly towards that point was excluded, and the Court did not take the matter into their consideration.

In discussing the nature and scope of the enquiry the Court points out that it was unnecessary to go over the ground already covered by he Fawcett Committee. Moreover, they have refrained in the report from making any suggestions, either to the mill-owners or to the Labour Union, in respect of any matter in dispute between them, as such a course was not within the terms referrred to them and was, therefore, outside the scope of the enquiry.

The Report next reviews the situation in the textile industry in Bombay from the year 1925 and reference is made to the Noyce Committee's Report and the Fawcett Committee's report and the suggestions made therein.

PREPARATION FOR STRIKE.

The Report of the Fawcett Committee was published on the 26th March 1929. Between the settlement arrived at in October 1928 and the publication of that report, the Extremist leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union made strenuous efforts to increase the number of their members to collect subscriptions and to prepare their members for the contemplated strike which they had intended to bring about at the end of six months.

MILL COMMITTEES.

"There is ample evidence to show", says the report of the Court of Enquiry, "that in the middle of November the Girni Kamgar Union had collected sufficient strength and that the effect of its policy was being keenly felt by the Mill-owners. One of the chief grievances of the mill-owners, which is said to have caused most of the strikes that took place from the middle of November, was the working and methods of the Mill Committees formed by the Girni Kamgar Union for each mill and the doings of the members of such Mill Committees." The report then examines the constitution of the Girni Kamgar Union and points out that the functions of the Mill Committees were stated to be "purely advisory." It, however, appears that, prompted by the officials of the Union, the Mill Committees arrogated to themselves some of the functions of the Managing Committee. Not only that but each member of the Committee considered himself justified in performing those functions upon his individual authority, including the power to call a strike, a power which, upon the construction of the rules embodied in the constitution, the Court of Enquiry holds was vested in the Managing Committee of the Union. This caused considerable friction between the workers who were members of the Mill Committees and the mill officials, resulting in several lightning strikes. The interference by the members of the Mill Committees with the management was subversive of discipline and the lightning strikes which were brought about by these members were not such as could be tolerated by the mill-owners. This naturally led to certain disputes and the report deals in detail with some of these disputes which are of considerable importance in understanding the state of affairs which prevailed in the months of March and April 1929. The first was the strike in the Spring Mill in November 1928 as the result of which there was considerable correspondence between Sir Ness Wadia and Mr. Dange, culminating on the 23rd November 1928 in an agreement signed by the Union officials Messrs. Alwe, Kasle and Dange which reads as follows:—

WADIA-DANGE AGREEMENT.

"With reference to our interview this morning, on your con-

(Continued on page 7.)

SIND FLOODS

Tajput & Khesano Threatened

KARACHI DISTRICT SAFE

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

The Director of Information has issued the following communique:—

Telegraphing at 7-50 p.m. today (Tuesday) the Commissioner in Sind says:—

In Nawabshah district the floods after crossing the Muradwah, caused a breach in the Perozwah, which was quickly closed. The water is still rising against the new left bank railway embankment. It has been breached in one place and the line is under water for a length of one mile.

The flood level is subsiding at Kandiaro but is still rising at Bhiria. The flood has passed Nassarpur and threatens Tajpur and Khesano. It is being drained into the Sarpazwah and the situation is improving. Kotri fell to 20.8 feet to-day. The bunds in the Karachi district are now reported safe.—A.P.

Money For Palestine Muslims

AGA KHAN'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

LONDON, Sept. 17.

H. H. Aga Khan wires as under:

The Palestine Muslims earnestly request me to appeal for relief of indescribable sufferings and distress. Funds are urgently required. Iflease send donations for this humanitarian cause to Coutts Bank, Strand, London, on account of British Red Crescent Society for Palestine Muslims' Relief.

Assaulting A C.I. D. Man

THREE STUDENTS CHARGED IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

Mr. Madan Mohan, a student of the Sanatan Dharma College, Mr. Hansrah of Hoshiarpore, Mr. Parshottam Lal of Amritsar and Mr. Mandhar Lal of Loharmandi who were arrested last night on the termination of a meeting convened by the Congress Committee to meet the East African Deputation, were produced to-day in the Court of the City Magistrate for assaulting Pundit Badri Nath, Sub-Inector of Police who was deputed to report the proceedings of the meeting.

The fifth accused who was arrested with a big lathi in hand, was discharged at the request of the Police.

Mr. Badri Nath, Sub-Inspector, C.I.D., stated that while in the meeting, he was interrupted in his work from time to time. After the termination of the meeting while going to the Police station he was followed by 20 men one of whom Mr. Parshottam Lal threw mud at him. He arrested him and handed him over to a constable. Witness further stated all the four accused assaulted him and dealt him blows with ther fists.

All the accused were released on bail of Rs. 1,000 each.—Free Press.

POLICE RAIDS IN LAHORE

Congress Worker Arrested

BOOK SELLER LET OFF ON BAIL

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

Following the arrest of Sitaram, a Congress worker with a loaded revolver at Jullunder railway station, police searches have taken place at Lahore, Jullandur, Hoshiarpur and Lyallpur. Devchandra Narang who was arrested at Lahore after a search of his bookshop was released on bail of Rs. 1,000 at Jullandur.

Mathradas, younger brother of Sukhdev, an accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case had been arrested at Lyallpur and taken to Jullandur.—A. P.

RECITING SEDITIOUS POEMS.

JAIL FOR SREERAM DUBEY.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Sreeram Dubey was sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of reciting two seditious Hindi poems in a public park.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL TALKS.

NARROWING OF DIFFERENCES.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Disagreement on cruisers problem has now been reduced to very narrow margin of three-eight inch gun cruisers but both Hoover and British Government are determined that there can be no break on that account. Agreement in that regard does not depend finally upon Anglo-American negotiations but upon Britain's ability to fulfil her responsibilities to the rest of the world. Agreement is only possible with overriding determination on the part of both United States and Britain to reach agreement much larger in spirit than merely naval agreement. British Admiralty has been splendidly helpful throughout.—Reuter.

SIR K. V. REDDI FEELS MUCH BETTER

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 16.

The bulletin regarding Sir K. V. Reddi's health issued today says that he is much better and that his illness is decreasing.—Reuter.

AKOLA YOUTH LEAGUE.

CONDEMNS GOVERNMENT'S TREATMENT.

AKOLA, Sept. 15.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Akola Youth League:—

"This meeting of the Youth League, Akola, strongly condemns the action of the Government, with regards to the preferential treatment of prisoners in gaols, which has led the political under-trial prisoners to go on hunger-strike and has culminated in the death of Sjt. Jatindranath Das, and conveys its heart-felt sympathy to the deceased's family in their bereavement."

WHO CREATES REVOLUTIONARIES & POLITICAL MURDERERS?

Govt. Blamed For Shutting Out Army Careers For Indian Boys

ASSEMBLY PASSES RESOLUTION DOING AWAY WITH "CASTE DISTINCTION" IN TRAINING SCHOOLS

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Non-official resolutions appeared in the Order Paper to-day, with the adjourned debate on the resolution on Rural Conditions toping the list of business.

The galleries were thinly occupied.

Mr. Booth, Joint Secretary, Industries Department was sworn in place of Mr. Emerson who had taken his seat in the Upper House.

Excitement caused by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's notice for adjournment motion over Satin Sen's hunger-strike was shortlived, as lobby gossip showed that as a result of the conversations between Sir James Crerar and Pandit Malaviya this morning, it was considered advisable not to raise the question. Pandit Malaviya has accordingly withdrawn the motion.

During the question hour Dr. Moonje was told that as the Bill for providing Military drill, etc., for C. P. School students involved an important principle the matter was being referred to local Governments before final recommendation to the Governor-General.

HAJ ENQUIRY AND COST.

In view of the expenditure of over two lakhs on the Haj Committee, Mr. Birla asked if Government would consider the desirability of reduction of allowances of Members of the sitting or future committees or Commissions.

The Finance Member agreed about the seriousness of the question and promised fullest consideration provided that was the wish of the House.

Mr. K. C. Roy feared that the reduction of the allowances would exclude poor M.L.A.'s from the Committees.

The Finance Member agreed that this also needed consideration, but opined that there was still room for economy which he would welcome.

RURAL ENQUIRY.

When the discussion was resumed on Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar's motion for a committee of enquiry into rural conditions Mr. Acharya wished to move an amendment.

The President remarked that Mr. Acharya, author of the original resolution, had supported it. How did he now justify the proposed amendment?

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar held that the Standing Orders provided that if an amendment was moved without due notice any member could object, and this he did.

The President said the recognised Parliamentary practice was if any member spoke on the original motion without moving an amendment he was not entitled in the course of further stage to move an amendment.

On this ground alone the amendment was clearly out of order.

MR. M. SINGH'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Mukhtar Singh thereupon moved his amendment which urged the Central Government immediately to rehabilitate village punchayats on an elective basis in Centrally administered areas and in consultation with local Governments to evolve a uniform policy for the whole of India to build up autonomous panchayats.

Mr. Lalchand Mavalrai supported Mr. Mukhtar Singh.

Mr. Khan, an official member (Central Provinces), gave a comprehensive account of the activities of the C. P. Government in this respect and repudiated the charges made by Mr. Aney against this provincial Government.

MR. BHARGAVA'S REGRET.

Mr. Thakardas Bhargava regretted that Government of India had not made an inquiry in the last ten years to ascertain the steps taken by provincial Governments towards establishment of panchayats and said the latter should contribute funds for the purpose.

Pandit Nilkanthdas also supported the amendment.

Sir Frank Noyce replying, said that although it was impossible for Government to rehabilitate immediately panchayats where none existed yet he assured the House that the Government of India would give fullest consideration to the wish for introducing in the Centrally Administered areas legislation for constitution of village panchayats on the lines of major provinces. But he referred to the great financial difficulties. Regarding other provinces he asked what power had the Government of India to direct the local Governments to reserve part of their revenues for any purpose nor could the Government of India spend imperial revenues for purely provincial matters. Even if they appointed a central committee no lasting good would be done in the desired direction. Provinces had been developing along individual lines and could always count upon the help of outside experience.

The resolution in the new form, therefore, was no more acceptable to the Government than the original resolution.

AMENDMENT LOST.

The amendment was negatived.

When the Assembly reassembled after lunch, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked for permission to withdraw the resolution on behalf of the mover in view of the Government's assurance to circulate the debate to local Governments. The President said that rules did not permit another member to withdraw on behalf of the mover.

The resolution was accordingly put to vote and was declared to have been passed by 35 votes against 33.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Jayakar moved a motion urging throwing open of all military schools to all Indian boys irrespective of caste, creed, or family connections but subject to passing the prescribed examination. He based his claim for military training to middle classes which was the purport of his resolution on the presence in the country of abundant material which needed harnessing for the defence of the country. Experiments, hitherto made, encouraged an increased of the facilities for military training. Even the Sandhurst Committee whose recommendations the speaker regretted had not a response from the Government wished this to be done. More friendly Assembly in 1921 and 1923 passed resolutions on similar lines. Another resolution in 1925 asked that effect be given to the Sandhurst report but all fell on deaf ears. The prohibitive nature of the costs of the existing military education was a serious hindrance. The country's defence

(Continued on page 12.)

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

New York Futures 1 to 5 Points Up

HEDGE SELLING AND TRADE BUYING

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Yesterday the New York cotton market opened at a rise of 10 points and during few minutes prices were quoted 17 points above previous closing on short covering influenced by unfavourable weather reports. The weather report stated light to moderate rainfall in Montgomery, Vicksburg and San Antonio districts. Later reports showed moderate rain in Texas and Oklahoma. This level proved to be the highest for the day as early buying was followed by Southern hedge selling and by noon prices lost all improvement and declined 1 point under last closing. At the decline there was moderate trade buying which resulted in a small rally and the market closed at a rise of 1 point for near month while distant deliveries gained 4 to 5 points. Spot Cotton showed no change and closed at 18.70c.

The New Orleans Cotton market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points to 18.30c.

Total Port receipts were 42000 bales and exports totalled 41000 bales, Great Britain taking 14000 bales and the Continent 27000 bales for the day.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened steady at a decline of 12 points in response to overnight decline at New York. The market was quiet during the early part with a small business and prices after irregular changes were quoted 13 to 14 points lower at noon call. During later part there was more steadiness on better New York advices and the market closed at a decline of 7 to 9 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 14 points at 10.22d. per lb. and sales amounted to 7000 bales.

Heavy long liquidation was responsible for a sharp decline of 34 to 35 points in Egyptian Cotton futures. Sakellaridis Spot Cotton prices declined 40 points at 17.35d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures ring was quiet and closed at a decline of 7 points with October 9.79 and January 7.83d.

CARRY-OVER IN U.S.A.

The Department of Commerce have issued the following statistics:—

Carry-over in America on 1-8-1928 2,536,472 bales.

Less Foreign Cotton Stocks 110,934 bales: 2,425,538 bales.

Carry-over in America on 1-8-1929 2,312,974 bales.

Less Foreign Cotton Stocks 182,081 bales: 2,130,893 bales.

A reduction 294,645 bales.

American Mills Consumption during the year 1928-29 7,098,946 bales.

Less Foreign growths 311,013 bales: 6,787,933 bales.

Exports of American Cotton during the year 1928-29 8,037,775 bales: Grand Total 14,825,708 bales.

TEXTILE STOCKS.

Department of Agricultural Economics says:—"Total takings of Continental Spinners of American Cotton from August 1st, 1928 to July 13th, 1929 were 4,734,000 bales as compared with 5,128,000 bales during the same period last year, and 5,805,000 bales two years ago and this is mainly due to the cheapness of Indian Cotton. Activity is also high in China but consumption of American Cotton is small and the raw cotton market has been affected by large stocks of Chinese Cotton" (In thousands).

Number of active Spindles Aug. 1929 30,237; July 1929 30,396; Aug. 1928 28,244; Aug. 1927 32,293.

Exports of Cotton Aug. 1929 236; July 1929 247; Aug. 1928 259; Aug. 1927 340 bales.

Stocks with Spinners Aug. 1929 802; July 1929 1,052; Aug. 1928 782; Aug. 1927 1,122 bales.

Stocks in Warehouses etc., Aug. 1929 1,387; July 1929 986; Aug. 1928 1,189; Aug. 1927 2,173 bales.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October Highest 18.64 lowest 18.45.

N. Y. January Highest 18.95 (10-17 a.m.) lowest 18.77 (12-16 p.m.)

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:

No change. Trading market likely to continue for the present.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:

"New York cables South continues selling despite unfavourable weather."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on unfavourable weather reacted later on Southern hedge selling, but advanced on trade buying."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegram from their Liverpool friends dated 16th September, 1929:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:

"Looks like a fluctuating market without decided tendency for a while."

"A continuation of present weather would be harmful."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 16.

October	18.55+.01
December	18.83+.03
January	18.83+.05
March	19.12+.04
May	19.28+.03
Middling Spot	18.70

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 16.

October	18.40+.05
December	18.71+.05
Middling Spot	18.30+.04

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 16.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	18.60
January	18.91
March	19.19
New York 11-45 a.m.:—	
October	18.56
January	18.86
March	19.14

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	42,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	27,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

	Opening	Closing.
September		9.93—.07
October	9.88	9.93—.07
November		9.90—.08
December		9.96—.09
January	9.94	9.96—.10
February		9.99—.09
March	10.01	10.05—.09
April		10.05—.09
May	10.05	10.09—.08
June		10.08—.08
July		10.07—.08
August		10.02—.07
September		9.97—.07
Middling Spot		10.22—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Scinde Fully Good	6.15—.15
Scinde Fine	6.40—.15
Scinde Superfine	6.65—.15
Bengal Good	5.90—.15
Bengal Fully Good	6.15—.15
Bengal Fine	6.40—.15
Oomra Good	7.05—.15
Oomra Fully Good	7.35—.15
Oomra Fine	7.65—.15
Broach Fully Good	8.25—.15
Broach Fine	8.50—.15
Broach Superfine	8.75—.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

October	16.48—.35
November	16.48—.35
January	16.55—.34
March	16.70—.34
May	16.85—.36
July	16.93—.36
Sakellarids. F.G.F.	
Spot	17.35—.40

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 16.

Silver:—Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	23-9/16
Forward	23-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 16.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11½.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 16.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/2 per cent.

Banks Bills, 6 months 6-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-5/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 16.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-1/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.88
T.T. Madrid on London	closed
T.T. Milan on London	92.66
T.T. Berne on London	25.16
T.T. Paris on London	123.88
T.T. London on Prague	163.75

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 16.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton:—
Dec./Jan. s'ment sellers £9-7-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
Sept/Oct. s'ment sellers £17-17-6

Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Sept./Oct. s'ment sellers £20-0-0.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 16.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Sept./Oct. s'ment sellers £23-10-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Oct/Nov. s'ment sellers £23-10-0.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
September/October shipment Hull sellers £23-0-0.

Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Oct./Nov. s'ment sellers £24-5-0.

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept. 16.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt: Oct/Dec. delivery buyers 40/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt: Jan/April delivery buyers 40/7-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Sept. 16.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 15-5/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 16.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes: Sept. shipment sellers 45/ (63-1/2 lb.)

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes: Sept./Oct. shipment sellers 49/3.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels: Sept/Oct. s'ment sellers 48/-.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels: Sept./Oct. shipment to U. K. value 47/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 16.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/5-1/4.
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12/8-1/4.
C and F Bombay:
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/6-1/2.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/7.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept. 16.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 10-5/16d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 16.

	£
Chartered Bank of I A & C.	19-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	129-1/2
National Bank	48-7/8
Eastern Bank	6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	84-5/8
Conversion Loan	73
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	99-3/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	49-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	55-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	64-1/8
Consols	53-3/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	91-1/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 16.

Demand Bills 481.12

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 16.

	£
Copper Braziers	97-1/2
Yellow Metal	72
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	22-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	13-5/8
Tin English Ingots	206

Bombay Cotton

Bombay Sept. 17

The local market opened steady at Rs. 340/- for Broach A.M. delivery on somewhat unfavourable weather reports from America. At the outset there was scattered selling which depressed prices to Rs. 339/8. Indian crop reports particularly from Gujrat are unfavourable and rain is urgently needed in this part. This stimulated buying power which soon became general and most of the offices were said to have bought 15000 bales. The general opinion is also more inclined to buy cotton under 340 owing to relative cheapness of our cotton. However it must be noted that near 350 level all are liquidating purchases Since the commencement of trading in Broach A. M. contract prices fluctuated 80 far between Rs. 325 and Rs. 356/- Thus the highest range is Rs. 30/- while small price swings of Rs. 15 to 20/- are usually recorded. On this theory there was scarcity of sellers and we see nothing sound in the situation except speculative demand for quick terms. Liverpool opening cables were steady and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A. M. 342
Oomra D/J 306/4
Bengal D/J 251/8

SUGAR & WHEAT.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:

Sugar September 2.30 cents.
Sugar December 2.32 cents.
Wheat September 1.33 1/2 Dol.
Wheat December 1.41 1/2 Dol.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)
Liverpool, Sept. 16.

October close at s. 9-6 5/8 —3/8

December close at s. 9-11 1/2 —1/4.

March close at s. 10-5 +1/8.

Wheat Chicago Market:—

Sept. per bushel Dol. 130-1/2 —3-7/8.

Dec. per bushel Dol. 139 —3-1/8

Mar. per bushel Dol. 144-5/8 —2-7/8.

The following is an extract from our Liverpool friends' letter:

"In the Argentine at the present time rain is still wanted but as long as we get these rains by the middle of September there is no reason why any damage should be done. There have been occasions when the crop was without any reasonable rainfall until the end of September, and there was no crop failure."

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Latest Prices:—
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord. 0-11-6.
London Tin Syndicate Ord 3-0-0
Nundydroog Co. Ord. 0-17-3.
Associated Electrical Industries Ord. 2-3-6.
Attock Oil 2-18-9.
Associated Portland Cement 1-7-6.
Underground Eleectrical Railways 1-3-3.
Electric Supply Corpn. 2-13-3.
Snia Viscosa 0-19-0.
Beira Railways 1-3-0.
Calico Printers 1-1-6.
Marconi International Marine 3-0-0.
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corpn. 5-7-6.
James Finlay Ord. 5-2-6.
General Elec. Ord. 2-17-6.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves 4-1-3.
West Rand Consolidated Mines 0-7-9.
International Rys. of C. America Ord. Dol. 48.
Malayalam Plantations 1-13-6.
British Burma Petroleum 0-6-6.
Soudan Plantations Syndicate 4-4-4½.
Margarine (N.V.) Unie Fl. 6-3-9.
Pahang Consolidated Ord. 0-9-6.
African Asbestos Trust 0-16-6.
Market steady but little doing.
Stock of rubber in London 37,901.
Increase on week 1,281.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Linseed Sept.	13	15	0
Linseed May	13	1	9
Wheat Sept.	7	9	0
Wheat Jan.	8	1	0
Wheat May	7	14	3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Wheat	6,402	cwts.
Linseed	13,456	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	1,106	,,
Gingellyseeds	953	,,
Poppyseeds	253	,,
Groundnuts	12,294	,,
Castorseeds	2,225	,,
Rice	2,632	,,
Myrabollams	875	,,
Cottonseeds	9,053	,,
Mowraseeds	213	,,
Gram	1,370	,,
Joowar	235	,,
Maize	36	,,
Barley	317	,,
Bajree	726	,,
Coal	2,933	tons.

"Black & White" is always RIGHT.

BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR may be more expensive than other brands of Scotch Whisky but IT IS THE BEST.
Sole Agents :—HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd.,
11/13, Elphinstone Circle, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY

TONIC
NAROLINA SYRUP
For Asthama and Broncho-Peneumonia
And
Inotsal Grape Syrup
Tonic for Rachitis children and blessing to pregnant women before and after delivery. Prepared by well-known Italian Doctors
FERRERO & BRUNI'S
Excellent preparation of Phosphorus and Calcium.
For these medicines Gold Medal and Certificates have been awarded by National Exhibition of Chemistry of Turin (Italy) and well-knownHospitals & Doctors.
Sole Agents for—
India, Burma and Ceylon.
THE ORIENTAL TEXTILE TRADING Co., Ltd.,
Chemical Dept.
Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE TRUST PLAN

THE outright payment of the Insurance money to the widow or children in one lump sum is a great mistake. To apply a real test you would only ask yourself how your wife would invest such a sum NOW without any help whatever from you. The woman who has been "All the Wife and Mother" is ill-equipped to invest and safeguard funds designed to be her family's protection for many years.

Therefore take advantage of
OUR INVESTMENT TRUST PLAN.
For further particulars apply to:
THE SECRETARY,
CENTRAL BANK EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
(Established 1871.)

Last BONUSES declared at Rs. 18/- and Rs. 15/- on whole Life and Endowment Policies.

Run on purely Mutual principle.
Assurances effected at LOWEST possible costs.
All PROFITS divisible Amongst Members only.
Has stood the Test of 58 years.

Further particulars from:
THE SECRETARY,
278, Hornby Road,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Fort,
BOMBAY.

WE offer these Sample packets and if found effective full size bottles may be bought.

Rajratna: (Reg.) (No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Ambar, Kastoori, Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills Rs. 5/-, Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills Rs. 20/-, V. P. Extra.

Ramaratna: (Reg.) No. 3680.
For external application, to give increased nerve vigour.
Price: Sample Packet Rs. 5/- Full Size Bottle Rs. 20/- V. P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills
One hour effect.
Price Rs. 5/- per bottle. V.P. Extra
TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly medical charges Rs. 5/- only
Postage Free,
Write for further particulars
VAIDYA JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER,
Adishwar Building,
Pydhoni Chawk, BOMBAY 3.

A FLAT

on third floor in RAVAL BUILDING, No. 1, Lamington Road, opposite N. Powell & Co. is

TO BE LET

to vegetarian Hindoos at a monthly rent of Rs. 165.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle." Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER to teach Gujarati and English from 5 to 7 p. m. Gujarati prefered. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 2356, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R 1886

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST and a MANAGING CLERK for a Solicitors' firm. Apply to Messrs. PATHAK AND DESAI, 111, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road.
A 32365

WANTED—A TUTOR for a boy of ten, from 8 to 9-30 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 2357 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1887

WANTED—CANDIDATES for posts of Clerks, Typists stenographers and reporters. Apply to Managing Editor Punjab Press Bureau, LAHORE
A 1882

WANTED—A LITHOGRAPHER Apply stating salary required with samples of litho works SHUNMUGHA VELASAM PRESS, Ambasamudram S. I. R.
A 1883

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300., plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130]- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Co. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chawpati Road.
C 1884

TO LET.—A well established, fully equipped electric driven PRINTING PRESS on hire system or lease basis. Apply Box No. 2354 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R1880.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED—ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANICA 14th edition latest complete revision in 18 years rebuilt from end to end. Best rates offered to libraries. Blue Cloth Binding Rs. 348/; Brown Half Morocco Rs. 470/; Brown Half Morocco Rs. 640/; Three Quarter Blue Morocco Rs. 905/. The Indian Book Depot, 55, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R1885

FOR BEST TUITION in TAILORS' CUTTING, up-to-date books on scientific tailoring and appliances RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, 143/45, Princess Street, Bombay, 2.
T R1888

PROFESSIONS.

DOCTOR and ASSISTANTS touring India from Bombay to the Himalayas halting at principal villages and towns enroute, for Medical work and sale of Medicine would like to have two more companions. Medical experience not absolutely necessary. Those interested in this adventure are invited to see Dr. C. K. CHAN of Clinique De Chine 14, Street, Foras Road, Bombay 8.
1833

LOAN.

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L 32711

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5 8 0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND on the Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay's new thoroughfare in the heart of its most important office and business quarter. are available for building leases for 999 years with option to purchase the ground rent on attractive terms in lump or by instalments at any time within ten years. Building period of two years with rebate of 100 per cent. of rent in the first year and 50 per cent. in the second year. Basements allowed if water-tight. Sub-division of existing plots to about 250 sq. yards will be considered wherever possible.

Brokerage of 1-1/2 per cent. on the capital value will be given to Architects, Engineers and recognised Land brokers.

For further terms and conditions and plan of site, apply to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
32393

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 30th September, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Statement of Accounts for the 8 months ending 31st March, 1929, and the Report of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To elect a Director in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., O.B.E., who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Dinshaw D Romer, who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, C.I.E., who retires in accordance with Article 119 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint the Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd September to 7th October, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay, 12th September, 1929.
32363

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, Ltd.
(Incorporated in England.)

WANTED—INDIAN CHIEF ENGINEERS, possessing Colonial Marine Engineer's Certificates on a consolidated pay of Rs. 500 which includes messing charges as well. Apply in own handwriting to MARINE SUPERINTENDENT, South Indian Railway, Mandapam.
32347

THE CRESCENT MILLS Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned being interested by order of the Official Assignee of Bombay in the temporary receipt No. 719 of 1924 of the above Company for 10 shares Nos. 6069, 7800, 5003, 5184, 5395/96, 5590, 4720/22 in the name of the late Mr. TULSIDAS MORARJI of Bombay the insolvent deceased, have applied to the above Company for the duplicate of the said receipt. Any person concerned with the above receipt should notify to the Company at their Registered Office, 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, failing which the said Company will issue to me a duplicate one.

LUXMIDAS G. DOSSA.
Dated this 17th day of September, 1929.
32868

TENDERS

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for constructing an additional storey over the existing Isolation Block for Veneral Diseases with drainage and water fittings and electric installation at the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 26th day of September, 1929.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification &c., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5/- by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 17th September, 1929.
32867

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 95426 New Issue of The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Ltd., in the name of Jhaverchand Parmanand, have been LOST or MISLAID, unless any claim is made known to the Company within three months duplicate certificate will be issued.
R1889

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of Cotton and Yarn Waste. For particulars please apply to the undersigned.

MANAGER.
The Prahlad Mills, Ltd.,
Fergusson Road, Parel.
32866

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2773 of 1926.

SANTOSH GAJANAN RAMSHANKER GIDH ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SACHINDRA GAJANAN GIDH and others .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the fourteenth day of January, 1929, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Picket Road on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of October, 1929, at the hour of 2-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Picket Road, without the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A/2354, New Survey No. 2/16 and Cadastral Survey No. 32 Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 923-24, Street Nos. 29 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the Picket Road, on or towards the South partly by the Bombay Court of Small Causes and partly property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 31 of Bhuleshwar Division, on or towards the West by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 31, Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Purnanand Chubwala and Jasubhai, Attorneys for the 1st defendant abovenamed at No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1929.
R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
32364

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF SALUM. (MADRAS PRESIDENCY).

O. S. No. 1406 of 1928.

(1) S. K. APPAVU CHETTIAR, (2) T. C. RANGASWAMI CHETTIAR, ...Plaintiffs.
(1) NAGINDAS MANILAL & CO., (2) JUSHULAL SAMAL DOSS, (3) RADAKRISHNA CHETTY ....Defendants.

The above plaintiffs have filed a suit against the above said defendants for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 1388-2-2 and costs and the suit stands posted to 24-9-1929 for hearing

S. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR
Pleader for the plaintiffs.
Salum.
Madras Presidency
11-9-1929 .. ..
32357

AMUSEMENTS

Owing to the Public Demand
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
Continues for one week more
KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS' Grand Social Production
"FLAMING YOUTH"
Written by Mr. DAVE
Directed by Mr. NANDLAL
Featuring:
Mr. THOMAS, Miss PANNA, Miss HIRA, Miss KUMUDINI and other well-known Stars of the Company.
To Miss To Repent.
Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
COMING! COMING! COMING!
Kohinoor United Artist Picture:—
"SPECULATOR."
Precious Pictures Corporation's Film:—
"MAHASUNDAR."
Imperial Picture:—
"INDIRA."

THE HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM Co.

BRAND NEW MYTHOLOGICAL FILM

'MALVIKAGNI MITRA'

Will be screened from
SATURDAY, the 14th Sept., 1929
and
throughout the week.

At the

Novelty Cinema

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

DO NOT MISS

to see the film on the screen.

Apply for booking:—
THE HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM COMPANY,
144a, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay No. 4.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS AND JARI CLOTHES.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1534 of 1928 (Kazi Noormahomed vs. Mahomed Noormahomed) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Ornaments such as gold Jermala, earrings and pendants set with pearls; gold mala, headpiece, necklace with pendants, wristlets of beads, bangles rings, etc., silver chain, surmadani, toerings, anklet, rose-water sprinkler, etc., silk Jari clothers, etc., belonging to the estate of Bai Hawabai, widow of Kazi Mahomed Mia.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
100 % TALKING
CHINATOWN NIGHTS
WITH
100 P.C. TALKING 100 P.C.
Starring:
WALLACE BEERY
WARNER OLAND
FLORENCE VIDOR
Adapted from the Thrilling Novel "Tong War."

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
CONTINUED SECOND WEEK OWING TO ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
THE IMANOFF QUARTETTE
The Marvellous Viennese Dancers
The above artists will appear daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. shows.
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
HULA
Featuring:
CLARA BOW
EXTRA CINEMA SHOW AT 8-15 p.m.

THE CAPITOL
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Romance of Romances!

The whole City was terrified

WHY! BECAUSE!

They heard some dreadful news of
THE HAUNTED HOUSE!
THE MIDNIGHT MISTERY!!
FLYING OF HUMAN BEINGS!!!

For full details see our
Next Saturday's Chronicle.

Human Dinamo
Dr. ALVARO

defies electricity 5000 volts consumed by him
His touch idnites the lamps
He is undoubtedly the only living marvel of the day
VISIT HIS SHOW
at
Krishna Cinema
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Rd.

NEXT SATURDAY.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR RESEARCHES, DISCOVERIES & INVENTIONS

As a companion volume to the lives of the many eminent Indians hitherto published, this volume containing the sketches distinguished Indian Scientists will be specially wecome. Modern Indian scietists, brought up in the experimental methods of the West "are proving to the world that they could pursue science not only for itself but for its application to the benefit of mankind."

CONTENTS:—Dr. Mahendralal Sircar; Sir J. C. Bose: Dr. P. C. Ray; Sir C. V. Raman; Prof. Ramachandra; Srinivas Ramanujan. With their Portraits.

UNIFORM WITH THIS VOLUME

INDIAN STATESMEN

DEWANS AND PRIME MINISTERS.

Now that the question of the future of Indian States and their place in the Constitution of the country are being widely discussed, this volume of Indian Satesmen is of more than ordinary interest to politicians and laymen alike.

CONTENTS.—Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangachari, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chander Dutt, Sir Seshia Sastri, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad. With portraits.

EMINENT MUSSALMANS

JUDGES, POLITICIANS, REFORMERS.

This book is a welcome addition to the boeraphical literature now extant in India touching the lives and achievements of many Mussalman patricts who have in recent years contributed to the intellectual and social advancement of their countrymen.

CONTENTS:—Sir Syed Ahmed, Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Badruddin Tyabji, Rahimtulia Mahomed Sayani, Syed Mahmood, Syed Amir Ali, The Aga Khan, Sir Muhammad Shan, Sir Ali Imam, Syed Hasan Imam, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan Syed Hussain Bilgrami, Justice Shah Din, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Sir Abbur Rahim, Mr. Hydari, & The Ali Brothers. With Portraits.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS

POETS, PUBLICISTS AND MINISTERS.

An attempt is here made to record the lives and achievements of some Indian Christians who have contributed their bit to the making of Modern India in their capacity as poets, publicists, reformers, and Ministers of the Church in India.

CONTENTS Krishna Mohan Bannerji Rev. Lal Behari Dey, Prof. Ramachandra, Michael Madusudan Datta, Rev. W. T. Satthianathan, Dr. Imaad Din, Nehemrah Goreh, Kali Charan Banerjea, Pandita Ramabai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamiknnu Pillai Narayan Vaman Tilak Principal Susil Kumar Rudra, and Sadhu Sundar Singh. With Portraits.

Rs. Three each.

To Subscribers of "Indian Review", Rs. 2-8.

'Books are given at concession rates to subscribers of "The Indian Review". Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. five (12 sh. Foreign), one year's subscription, to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & Co.,
Publisher MADRAS.

Bombay Life—
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents:

For particulars please write to:—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.

73-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
21 Sept.	Rajputana ..	ALL	16,518
28 „	Morea* ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	VESSELS	19,648
12 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..	WILL	10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Razmak ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana* ..	FROM	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..	BOMBAY	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra)	TRAN-	10,946
19 „	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
26 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..	ADEN	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
29th Nov. ..	Dumana ...	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala ...	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ...	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents, Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.		
25th Sept.	Kiderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan
27th „	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th „	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
18th Sept.	Baroda ..	Busrah via Mangrole, Verawal, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.
20th „	Varsova ..	Busrah via Karachi
21st „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C Mandvi.
23rd Sept.	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & O. Mandvi
25th „	Khandalla	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
@TokushimaMaru.	5976	18 Sept.	28 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@2 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@30Oct.
Awa Maru ..	602	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@13Nov

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kitano Maru ...	8000	3 Oct.	20 Oct.
Haruna Maru ...	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden 16 Oct.	24 Oct.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Rd, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Ganges Maru ..	10th Sept.	20th Sept.
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th „	6th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd „
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a weak. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

Ask for Price list.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per. half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-3|4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent, by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street; BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	56,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,27,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga

THE HINDU MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :— SECRETARIES Bombay

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

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THE INDIAN ALBUM IS AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY ART JOURNAL, DESERVING A PLACE IN EVERY DRAWING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The special features of the Art Journal—The 'Indian Album' include a few pages of descriptive and illustrated details of Agricultural, Industrial and Material developments of India. Each number will contain the Photographs of Governors, Lieut. Governors, of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, the portraits of their illustrious ancestors and their Palaces, besides the views of important Temples, Mosques, Churches, Public Buildings, Architecture, and places of interest of the different States and of British India and of Zamindars, Noblemen and Women of India, officials, Non-officials, Members of the Indian Imperial and Provincial Legislatures and Public Bodies and of Fine Art Colour Insets, Photogravures, Drawings, etc.

Editor: K. A. Hebbar. Price Re. 1 per copy.
Annual Subscription Rs. 10-0-0.
Advertisement charges per issue:
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The Indian Album Publishing Co.,
PHONE 3170. 137, BROADWAY, MADRAS.
WANTED—Agents in every Town.

"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

It is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

"THROUGH MY GLASSES"

What the Running Tells

(BY "PILOT".)

RIYAD II has won at last, notwithstanding the apprehension of a turf scribe who suspected that something was wrong with the pony's "inside works" when he failed to "hand the goods" in the Arab Pony Plate a little over a week ago.

Byramjee Rustomjee has been long enough in the game to know when a horse goes wrong and the advice freely offered in the hospitable columns of a contemporary could hardly have impressed him.

* * *

Syed Fatah's grey four-year old mare KHUMAYSSA again figured prominently in a good finish for the Wanowrie Plate. The stewards expressly themselves as perfectly satisfied with her running in the Arabian Plate in which she was unplaced. That she runs proud below the form she was known to possess has been made plain by her subsequent displays in more exalted company.

* * *

BEEDHAM has not yet picked up a race with any of his charges, but I have an idea that WILD GIFT will win a race of some sort for him before the season closes down. The daughter of Arch Gift goes well over a middle distance, but is not a horse of much class.

* * *

Back EASTERN ESSEX again. She could never quite overcome the disadvantage of a poor get-away in a race that was a fast run one from flag-fall to finish.

* * *

Though unplaced in the Burnett Plate GLENDOR ran well enough to be remembered for a future occasion. GODFREY has this good galloper in fighting trim.

* * *

The Kolhapur establishment shelters a speedy youngster in QUICKFIRE—a Sunstar colt who must win races. Make a note of him.

* * *

ACUMEN must find a place on your list as one likely to be troubling the judge in the near future. He has been slow in finding his form, but has obviously trained on fast.

* * *

ALL is well with Calcutta. He is not at his best over a fast run six, but was among the first half dozen or so in the race for the Ganeshkhind Plate. Follow this grey.

* * *

Neither TALES OF ESSEX nor MODESTY ran like the good things they were thought to be in the Lamark Plate, Division I. This pair continue to do well on the track and must be followed.

* * *

Add these to your list POLAND GANDER, DESERT SUN, SANNAM, DELTOS.

BOMBAY'S HOMAGE TO MARTYR

Further Meetings Arranged

By Students' Brotherhood. Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Muslim Students' Union; Youth Lodge Theosophical Society and the Young Men's Parsee Association, a public meeting of students will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to express the grief and admiration of the students of Bombay at the heroic death of Jatindranath Das, when Mr. M. C. Chagla, will preside and Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas and Mr. J. Alwa will speak. The meeting is open to the public.

By Youth League, Matunga:—Under the auspices of the above League, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) in the Visranivas compound at 9 p.m. to express sorrow at the death of Jatin Das, and to condemn the police's unprovoked assaults on the Youth Leaguers and students at Chowpatti.

By V. J. Technical College Students.—The students of the V. J. Technical Institute will observe Hartal in memory of the sad death of Jatin Babp to-day (Wednesday) at 9-30 a.m. when Mr. J. Alwa will address the students.

By Rashtriya Stree Sabha.—Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of ladies will be held on Friday (the 20th inst.) at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to express sorrow at the death of Jatin Das. Shreemati Avantikabai Gokhale will preside.

INSTITUTIONS CLOSED.

The following institutions were closed in memory of Jatin Das:—

The Rashtriya Stree Sabha office was closed on Monday.

The Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanyashala was closed on Monday and the Ganeshotsav programme of "Haladi Kum-Kum" and Variety Entertainments was cancelled.

The Gum Merchants' Association kept the Bazar closed on Monday.

BHATIA'S SYMPATHY.

At an ordinary meeting of the Bhatia Volunteer Corps held on the 14th instant, sincere and heartfelt sorrow was expressed at the sad demise of the late Srijut Jatindranath Das.

WARNING TO PILGRIMS FOR GERELO FAIR.

The Government of Bombay having been satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of cholera at Gerelo, a village in the Jabdaria talnka of the Jarkana district, if persons from cholera-infected areas in Sind or elsewhere are permitted to assemble at that village on the occasion of the ensuing Gerelo Fair commencing on or about the 23rd inst. they have issued an "Extraordinary Bombay Government Gazette" dated 17th inst. (1) "directing that no person shall organise the said fair at the said village; and (2) prohibiting all persons from proceeding to the said village from the 20th September to the 28th September, 1929 for the purpose of attending the said fair.

BOMBAY LAW COLLEGE.

With reference to the report published in yesterday's issue regarding the closing of the Law College in honour of the martyrdom of Jatindas, we are informed that the College was not closed but that those students who wanted to leave the classes were allowed to do so. The classes were continued.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' TRIBUTE.

The students of the Sydenham College did not attend the classes yesterday but met in the compound of the College and dispersed to their homes after passing the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the students of the Sydenham College places on record its appreciation and admiration for the wonderful sacrifice of Jatindra Nath Das and condemns the barbarous system of Government that was responsible for his death."

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY'S PROPAGANDA

TOUR PROGRAMME

A deputation of the Congress Muslim Party consisting of Messrs. Imam Saheb Abdul Kadar Bavazir, Maulvi Mohamed Ali and Abid Ali Jaferbhai will visit the following places:—

Broach September 21, Jalgaon September 23, Dhulia September 24, and Malegaon September 25.

Mr. Shaida will accompany the deputation to Broach, Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan to Jalgaon and Meer Shukrullah Saheb to Dhulia and Malegaon.

YOUTH LEAGUE SWADESHI BAZAR.

The plan for the Youth League Swadeshi Bazar, which commences on Saturday (21st inst.) at Madhav Baug will be available for the inspection of stall-keepers at the Youth League Office, Madan House, Hughes Road, every evening between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for Rs. 2½ crores of six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 17th September 1929. Total amounts offered were Rs. 32,00,000 and Rs. 1,12,00,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-7-9 and above aggregating Rs. 29,75,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at 99-1-0 and above aggregating Rs. 66,00,000 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The aggregate amount of six months and three months bills accepted was Rs. 95,75,000. The average rate of accepted tenders for six months' and three months' bills were Rs. 5-1-7 and Rs. 3-11-9 per annum respectively.

The total amount of twelve months' bills sold on 10th September was Rs. 66,75,000. Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 1½ crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 24th September 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 27th September 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

CRICKET AT YERAVDA

(From Our Correspondent)

A decisive cricket match was played at the Reformatory School when the home team had a clear victory. Batting first, the home team compiled a total of 195, the chief scorer of the day being H. B. Kazi with a faultless 101 (retired), Ransing being scored with a hard bit 47. The visitors, in their first knock were dismissed for a meagre 36, and following on made 48 for the loss of two wickets when stumps were drawn. Following are the individual scores:

REFORMATORY.

1 H. B. Kazi 101, 2 Ransing 47, 3 Suraj 16, 4 Abdul Sattar 0, 5 Gunaji 2, 6 Burhan 8, 7 Sadakai 1, 8 Mohamed 0, 9 Rafik 1, 10 Dashrath 1, 11 Ambya 0.

UNION CLUB, POONA.

1Mohamed 0, 2 Gaikwad 0, 3 Mahibuk 1, 4 Eram 2, 5 Diwadkar Y. 6 6 Ayub 6, Ebrahim 0, 8 Mohiddin 0, 9 Babu 12, 10 Diwadkar K. 3, 11 Jadhav 2.

2ND INNING.

1 Babu 14, 2 Divadkar Y. 23. The rest did not bat.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India. Remittances during the week ending 14th sept. 1929, 25,000. Total Remittance sfrom 1st April 1929 to 14th Sept. 1929 2,775,000.

Total Remittances during the week ending 14 Sep. 1929 25,000 Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 14 Sep. 1929 10,275,000.

Lady Sykes attended Mrs. A. M. K. Dehlavi's Purdah Party at the Council Hall on Monday.

HONOURING JATIN'S MARTYRDOM

ELPHINSTONIANS TAKE A DAY OFF

MEETING ON THE OVAL

The Elphinstoe College was closed on Tuesday as almost all the students, including the majority of lady students of all communities, were on strike to commemorate the death of Jatindranath Das. There was vigorous picketting and the lady pickets were led by Miss Kapila Khandvala, an Elphinstonian graduate and now Secretary of the Santa Cruz Youth League. There was the large meeting of the Elphinstonians immediately after the classes were emptied in the morning on the Oval. Miss Meher Gandhy, a lady student of the B.A. class, being voted to the chair, eloquently declared that they had all met there on a unique occasion to honour the memory of a hero and felt assured that the heritage Jatindranath Das had bequeathed them would be a lasting one. Mr. Jaini, the Secretary, of the College Union moved the main resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Joachim Alva, who stated that as Mcswiney's death through hunger-strike heralded the dawn of Irish freedom so also the death of Das would speedily usher in Swaraj in India. Mr. Yusuf Meherally despite weak condition due to the injuries received on Sunday, made an impressive speech supporting the resolution, exhorting all the students to join the Youth League and the Congress, which would perpetuate the memory of Das.

LAW COLLEGE STUDENTS OBSERVE HARTAL.

MEETING IN COLLEGE PREMISES.

The Law College students having observed "hartal" on Monday to express their deep sympathies on the noble death of Jatindranath Das, held a mass meeting of the students on the College premises on Tuesday evening.

Several spirited and eloquent speeches were made by the budding lawyers. Mr. Joachim Alva proposing Mrs. Freni Jhabwalla, a Second LL.B. student to the chair stated that it was indeed gratifying to have her in the chair as the ladystudents had fully thrown in their weight with the youths and made the Bombay Youth Movement a perfect success.

Mrs. Jhabvalla expressed her pride to be associated in some form or other, with such a stirring event which had roused the mass consciousness of the whole of India.

Mr. Harshad Mehta, the late Secretary of the Baroda Youth League proposed the main resolution and feelingly referred to the greatness of the occasion and the magnitude of the sacrifice made by Das. The Government were fiddling to the Imperialist tune over a dying patriot.

Mr. B. G Thakore seconding the resolution eulogised Das sacrifice in the cause of India and said he embodied all that was noble in the youth of the country.

Messrs. Sitaram Bapthary and Lentin further speaking extolled the immortal virtues of the departed hero.

Mr. Joachim Alva who moved the second resolution referred to the assault upon the Youth League procession by the Police and quoted Lala Lajpat Rai who declared in ringing terms that every blow dealt at a defence-less Indian was one more nail into the coffin of the British Empire.

HARASSING POLICE INSPECTOR

COMPLAINANT ORDERED TO PAY RS. 25 TO MR. LYONS.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, Bombay, ordered V. M. Dalal, a Gujarati Hindu to pay Rs. 25 as compensation to Inspector Lyons for filing a false complaint against him.

The facts of the case are that Dalal filed a complaint of insult and intimidation against Inspector Lyons, of the Lamington Road Police Station in August 1928. On October 16, 1928, when the case came up for hearing Dalal made an application for the issue of witness summonses against Mr. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Finan, Superintendent and Mr. N. G. Desai. The Magistrate subsequently refused to issue witness summons against Mr. Kelly and Mr. Finan on the ground that their evidence was irrelevant to the question at issue. On the same day witness summons was issued against Mr. Desai, and the hearing was fixed for January 11. Mr. Desai appeared in the Court on that day at 10-30 a.m. and left, complaining that he was ill. He did not, however, mention that he was to leave Bombay for Rangoon. The case was thereafter postponed from time to time.

CASE DRAGS ON

On May 30 the complainant was examined. He again said he wanted to call Desai as a witness. A warrant was issued against Desai, but Dalal did not accompany the police to point out Desai. Dalal subsequently applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the transfer of the case to another Court, but the application was dismissed. On August 2, when the parties again appeared in the Court Dalal applied for postponement on the ground that he wanted to appeal to the High Court for a transfer. Thus the case dragged on till August 29 when it came up again for hearing. On that day Dalal put in an application, stating that he had applied to the High Court for a transfer on August 27 and the High Court had fixed the hearing of the transfer application on September 3, and further stated that notwithstanding the application as he was not in a position to adduce any further evidence his Worship should discharge the inspector.

His Worship thereupon examined Dalal on oath when he said he was not prepared to swear that he had applied to the High Court for the transfer of the case. The case was postponed to September 3, and on that day, Dalal absented himself. Inspector Lyons was acquitted and a notice was issued against Dalal asking him to show cause why he should not be dealt with under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the hearing was fixed on September 10.

"HARASSING THE INSPECTOR"

In his judgment His Worship said that Dalal was all the time bluffing the Court and harassing the inspector.

CHARGED WITH ENTICING AWAY WIFE

HUSBAND'S COMPLAINT AGAINST SALESMAN.

On an information filed by Sorabji P. Engineer, a Parsi salesman of Bombay, charging Nazir Hussein Mahomedali Mongia, a Mahomden, also a salesman, with enticing away his wife (20), the Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered the issue of a warrant against the accused and also ordered the issue of summons on Mrs. Engineer to appear in the Court on Tuesday.

The complainant stated that he came to know Mongia the accused, some time back as he (the latter) was also a salesman. Both of them used to meet at the complainant's residence. As they became more acquainted, the accused used to call at the complainants' place in the absence of the complainant and became friendly with his wife. The complainant when he came to hear of these visit, expressed his resentment and asked the accused to refrain from visiting his place.

The complainant alleged that it appeared that the accused had previously arranged with his (complainants') wife to meet him at Bori Bunder. Five days back Mrs. Engineer proposed to her husband to take her to a cinema in the locality of Bori Bunder. He agreed but as they reached the place very early she suggested to him that they might proceed towards the Railway station and spend a few minutes there. Both proceeded accordingly. She then asked her husband to stay at a certain place and disappeared. The complainant waited for a long time but as she did not return he grew anxious and searched for her but with no result.

It is alleged that the complainant subsequently understood that his wife had been enticed away by Mongia, who had left Bombay for Varowal in the Punjab.

The Magistrate directed a bailable warrant of Rs. 500 to be issued against the accused and summoned Mrs. Engineer to present herself in Court.

DAS PROCESSION SEQUEL

ACCUSED AQUITTED OF DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Mr. E. R. Herjeebedin, Honorary Magistrate at the Girgaum Court acquitted Shobindra Nath Karunmoi Muzumdar, a Bengalee Merchant of a charge under section 122 of the Bombay City Police Act.

Shobindranath was arrested on Sunday night for alleged disorderly behaviour in connection with the procession organised to honour the death of the late Jatindra Das. After hearing the evidence on both sides the Magistrate gave the benefit of doubt to the accused and acquitted.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Sept. 17.

Silver Ready	23 10 0 Unchanged
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Bombay, Sept. 17.

1st Settlement	54 3 0
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3rd Settlement	54 12 0

SOLICITOR'S SUIT AGAINST CLIENTS

JUDGE'S STRICTURES ON DELAY TO LITIGANTS

Before Mr. Justice Blackwell in High Court, an application was made on behalf of Messrs. Raghvaya Nagindas and Co., solicitors, for adjournment of a case in which they sought to obtain costs from the firm of K. B. Nagier and Sons in respect of a suit in which the applicants had worked as their attorneys.

Counsel on behalf of the applicants stated that K. B. Nagier who was a partner in the defendant firm and who was a principal witness for the applicants was absent.

Counsel for the alleged partner who was sought to be made liable for costs had no objection to the adjournment being granted.

His Lordship refused an adjournment, and in the course of his Judgment said that the matter had been on board since 4th Sept. 1929. There was no affidavit filed in support of the application for adjournment and the attorneys instructing counsel had not even written to Mr. K. B. Nagier (who was in Madras) informing him that the matter was on board and likely to come on for hearing. Moreover, the attorneys had taken no steps whatever to procure the attendance of the witness in question. His Lordship observed that complaints were constantly made by litigants that they cannot get their cases heard without great delay. Complaints were also frequent that for the convenience of counsel and by arrangement between the attorneys, cases were adjourned from time to time whereby grave inconveniences were occasioned to the public, and the other litigants were put in a position of great difficulty as regards knowing whether their cases were not likely to come on for hearing at any given time.

In these circumstances, notwithstanding the consent of counsel on either side, His Lordship did not think it was proper or in the public interests that the adjournment should be granted and his Lordship refused the application.

Mr. V. P. Shroff appeared for the applicants, and Mr. K. M Munshi for J. S. Muthuswamiar.

MURDERED FOR MISBEHAVIOUR WITH WOMEN.

TRANSPORTATION SENTENCE CONFIRMED IN APPEAL.

Before Mr. Justices Patker and Wild at the High Court came on the appeal filed by Shanker Mahadeo, a peasant of Bhadgaon in Nasik District, who was convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation.

The deceased Shanker Dharma and his wife were living in the house of the accused with whom he was related by marriage. On April 12 last, the deceased, it was alleged, made indecent proposals to the accused's wife. The accused met him in the fields the next day, and remonstrated with him for his misbehaviour with his wife as well as with the wife of a neighbour. The deceased showed a defiant attitude which greatly incensed the accused who assaulted him and strangled him with the cloth of his turban.

The accused made a confession before the police, which he subsequently retracted at the Sessions trial. The Sessions Judge held that the confession was voluntary and corroborated by other circumstantial evidence. The Judge made an allowance for the provocation received by the accused, which though not sudden was certainly grave, and sentenced him to the lesser penalty provided by law.

In appeal, their Lordships were satisfied that the Sessions Judge had taken all the precautions provided in the Criminal Procedure Code in relying on the confession. The appeal was, therefore, dismissed and the sentence of transportation confirmed.

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Difference	+.11
To-day's Closing Rate	18.86
Difference	+.02

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Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Previous Closing Rate	9.97
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Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.9.
Difference	+ .01

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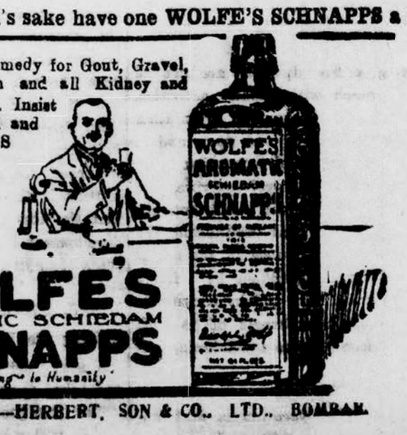

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A hunger strike cannot be treated as an attempt to commit suicide. A soldier or a sailor fighting in a battle, a man trying to save a drowning man at the cost of his own life, a man trying to control fire in a town or the captain of a sinking ship standing by the rudder are not instances of attempts to commit suicide although death is imminent.

Any attempt to prevent such a man from making the best use of his life is barbarous, cruel, irreligious and criminal. The hunger-striker tries to save something more precious than human lives. Any attempt, to feed him forcibly against his wish and purpose is, therefore, immoral and criminal. He must be allowed to save men from what he deems social crimes.

In most cases, as we have seen, all attempts to prolong life of the striker by forcible feeding only succeed in prolonging the physical tortures and the agony of the victim.

The person on hunger-strike although refusing to get any food introduced within his body is not anxious to die. He is prepared to die, but would like to live till he has succeeded in arousing the conscience of the powers-that-be and in getting redressed what he deems to be a great wrong. And if he dies in the attempt he meets his death in the full faith that the end he has in view will be attained after his death by virtue of the death itself.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 18 1929

No Compromise.

—:o:—

Bombay's rally in support of the Child Marriage Bill was as enthusiastic as one could desire. The chief features of the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held on Monday in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall were the inconspicuousness of the orthodox groups, the leading part taken by enlightened women and their organisations, the determination of the speakers to rely more on Reason than on obsolete texts or custom, and the insistence on raising the minimum marriageable age of girls, as provided in the Bill, if the minimum is to be altered at all. The evils of child marriages are by now so widely recognised and were so ruthlessly exposed at the meeting that it is superfluous for us to labour that point here. The main point we would stress is that the minimum marriageable age of girls fixed at 14 years in the Bill, is itself so ridiculously low that those who seek to lower it still further do a grievous wrong to Indian womanhood, and to the country in general and shame themselves before the eyes of the world.

Some of the speakers at the meeting expressed a most natural disgust at the speeches of a few members of the Assembly who either opposed the Bill downright or sought to whittle it down by reducing the minimum marriageable age of girls to 12 years. It would ordinarily be incredible but it is a fact, however ugly, that men like Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Kelkar and Dr. Moonje who make such commendable efforts to regenerate the decadent Hindu race and to make it more manly and virile, should be among those who would reduce the minimum to 12 years. What a foundation for the rearing of a manly race! During the resumed debate on the Bill in the Assembly on Monday, Dr. Moonje cut a sorry figure indeed. His own opinion as a Doctor, he said, was in favour of raising the marriageable age of girls to 13 years. But, he added, the Hindu Mahasabha was divided on the subject and "practical considerations" required fixing the age at 12. If the Hindu Mahasabha is at all divided on the subject, it is because at present it is not representative enough and because many of the enlightened leaders therein fail to assert themselves and stand by their convictions. As for "practical considerations," can any consideration be more practical than the health and vitality of millions of mothers and their babies? We would like to know from Dr. Moonje what other practical considerations weigh more with him.

It is a thousand pities that so many of our educated men suffer themselves to be led blindly by obsolete custom and equally obsolete scriptures. It is some relief to find that speaker after speaker at the Bombay meeting solemnly declared that in so far as any custom or scripture conflicted with the clear dictates of Reason and humanity, they would stand by Reason as against dog We must repeat that unless many more Indians are prepared to make a similar declaration of faith, the future of social reform in India is bound to be most uncertain. As regards the Bill in question, we are confident of its success in the Legislature, as we feel that at least a majority of the legislators have a lively sense of humanity and justice and that they would not smother or compromise that sense for any consideration. To reduce the minimum marriageable age of girls by one single year would be a crime against womanhood.

One-Sided Report

—:o:—

The report of the Controller of the Currency for the year 1928-29, published last week, is a comprehensive review of the currency operations of the Government of India during the year and the various influences exercised thereon by trade conditions in India and abroad. The report is provided with quite an array of statistical figures and the author's analysis thereof is able and fairly lucid but, we fear, is a little one-sided and reminds us often that statistics can be got to prove many things. A remarkable feature of the report is the author's reticence on the vital question of the influences of the 18d. Ratio on Indian trade and finances. But a few days ago the citizens of Bombay submitted through the Share and Stock Brokers' Association, a memorandum to the Viceroy, pointing out with authoritative facts and figures what havoc the forced up exchange has wrought in the country's trade and finances and by what subterfuges the Government of India are seeking to bolster up the unnatural ratio But the Currency Controller's report, referring to general economic conditions, says that "in India on the whole there was an improvement which would have been more marked but for labour unrest." The report then shows how exports of Indian merchandise increased by 11 crores during the year. That, however, is only a part of the truth. Another part, not adequately stressed, is that the normal increase of exports dropped from 28-1|2 crores in 1927-28 to 11 crores in 1928-29. A fuller treatment of the subject should have revealed that the exports of India have fallen since 1924-25 by 5 per cent in 1925-26, by 22 per cent in 1926-27 and by 17-1|2 per cent in 1927-28, while imports have been steadily rising after a slight fall in 1925-26.

Referring to the absorption of currency, the report says: "There was an increase of 63 lakhs in the amount of currency in the hands of the public during 1928-29 as against an increase of 6-1|2 crores in the preceding year and a return of 23 crores in 1926-27". The so-called return was an unwarranted contraction of currency for the sake of propping up the exchange. The figures about the circulation of currency are given fairly fully in one of the statistical statements, but the analysis of the figures is significantly silent on the process of wholesale contraction during the last few years. The pre-war average expansion of currency was over Rs. 20 crores per annum. But since 1919-20, far from the normal increase, there has been a fairly steady contraction amounting in ten years to 444 lakhs. We would have much liked the Currency Controller to point out the bearing of this reckless contraction on the question of the exchange ratio. Unbiassed critics of the present currency policy can draw only one inference, that Government have been making a frantic effort to prop up the 18d. ratio, regardless of the inevitable effect of such indiscriminate contraction of currency in depressing prices and thereby in depressing Indian trade.

Bending Before The Storm

—:o:—

The Hunger-Strike Bill came to an abrupt end on Monday so far as the present session of the Central Legislature is concerned, the Government having realised the wisdom of bending before the storm of opposition to this barbarous proposal which cuts at the root of a very basic principle of criminal jurisprudence. Sir James Crerar announced that the Government had agreed to accept Mr. Kelkar's amendment that the Bill should be circulated but his speech showed that although officialdom had, after the tragedy of the loss of a precious young life to India, realised the utility of making a diplomatic move to placate the opposition, their intentions regarding the measure remained the same. Had the Government seen the ghost of a chance of rushing it through the Assembly they would have done so, because and not Sir James Crerar emphasize in his speech that "Government retained the view that the provisions of the bill did not really conflict with any principles of justice or fair play"? The Home Member's pathetic adhesion to the grotesque belief that one might run counter to a fundamental principle of criminal jurisprudence and yet maintain that such violation of principle can be just and fair is an ominous testimony to the fact that the denunciation of the legal aspect of the measure, apart from what one may term its political or vindictive aspect, by such distinguished lawyers as Pundit Motilal Nehru and Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar has made no impression whatsoever on the Government. Only a Government which can afford to flout public opinion, being very conveniently placed in an irresponsible and autocratic position as the bureaucracy in India is, can dare bring in a measure like the Hunger-Strike Bill. When Mr. Jinnah characterised the administration as "a d—d system of Government", he was only voicing the views of an overwhelming majority of his countrymen, however gross his offence for having made such a declaration in the eyes of the special correspondent of the "Times of India". But even Sir James was obliged to pay a tribute to the ability with which Mr. Jinnah put the case against the notorious measure.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

—:o:—

WHY MAHATMA MUST ACCEPT IT

(By P. R. LELE.)

Mahatma Gandhi has given out what he calls his reasons for refusing to serve the Indian National Congress as its President for the ensuing year and has advised the A. I. C. C. not to press him to accept the office "for which I seem to myself to be so ill-fitted." It is necessary to examine his reasons, and it is also necessary to see if there are countervailing reasons.

CONGRESSMEN WITH HIM.

Gandhiji says he has no faith in Councils, State Schools and Courts. Does he suggest any serious-minded Congressman has? He will say some of our ablest men are engaged in the Councils as well as Courts. But the staunchest and ablest of them declared in unmistakeable terms that they did not expect anything positive from them. Coming to the affirmative side of his Faith, Gandhiji gives a long list of items among which are intercommunal amity, removal of untouchability and protection of minorities. Surely Gandhiji has not the slightest right to say that the majority of the Congressmen are not with him in these items. I admit all Congressmen do not swear by non-violence but even in connection with that the majority of the Congressmen are still on his side as a matter of policy. It is thoroughly wrong to say that only a microscopic minority can be found to go with him in the long recital of his creeds.

DO NOT BURDEN JAWAHARLAL.

On the other hand from Mahatmaji's own standpoint it would be sheer cruelty to burden Pandit Jawaharlal with the heavy office this year, which Mahatmaji seeks to do. Pandit Jawaharlal is the apple of the eyes of Indian Youth. He is identified with the theoretical Communist movement although the official organ of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has the cheek to call him a pseudo-Socialist. Now Mahatma Gandhi himself maintains that he has no faith in spectacular demonstrations which the Indian Youth are at present fed with. Pandit Jawaharlal is not responsible for this variety of demonstrations. Mahatmaji again maintains that he is opposed to the exploitation of labour for a mere political end. I venture to say Jawaharlalji is of the same opinion. In the Communist circles as well as the Trade Union Councils and Committees, there are many superficials for one sound idealist. In the Trade Union movement especially there are numerous individuals who are not fired even with this ideal of serving a political end; they are profiteers and opportunists, pure and simple. Speaking at the Independent Labour Party's Summer School, Mr. Bernard Shaw said that the bulk of the Trade Unionists had never studied society as the Socialist had done and that the Trade Unionists' side of the movement was ignorant. What Shaw said of the Trade Unionists of England is far truer of the Indian Trade Unionists.

EXPLOITING LABOUR.

The fact is that Pandit Jawaharlal must be saved from those numerous friends and followers of his, with whom even Mahatmaji identified him in an earlier article and who are simply exploiting Pandit Jawaharlal. Those among the Youth, who are real idealists, have their Youth Organisations to work through and have no desire to exploit Labour. They will support Pandit Jawaharlal as the General Secretary. It is the undesirable section of his followers, who alone stand to gain by his election as President. If Mahatma Gandhi really wishes to check the evils he has enumerated and also wants to make Jawaharlalji a better servant of his country, there is no surer road for him than to preside over the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress.

Mahatma Gandhi will not be setting a good example in discipline to the Youth of India if he refuses to give his services when they are so unanimously and cordially asked. I hope he will not disappoint the A. I. C. C. if they ask him to accept the Presidentship of the Lahore Session of the Congress.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

—:o:—

URGENCY OF INTENSIVE ACTION

(By SHRIKRISHNA D. CHITALE.)

The Indian National Congress has decided to start active political campaign in the villages if Swaraj—Dominion Status—is not given to India before the 31st of December, 1929. Mahatma Gandhi has adhered to the decision by making a declaration. That England will not give Dominion Status to India before that date is a foregone conclusion. That India to be true to her word shall have to declare peaceful non-violent non-co-operation is the only right inference.

If such a campaign is declared how is it to be successful with the constructive side incomplete? The result of such a course will be only disastrous to the country and a long tiresome relapse will overtake the country. In order to avoid this catastrophe particular attention must be given to finish the constructive programme.

Mass literacy and sound organisation are the two prerequisites for starting any campaign of this nature. Everybody who has some knowledge of the Bardoli Satyagraha will admit that the centre of political activities will then be removed from cities to the villages.

URBAN CONSCIOUSNESS.

The urban population is constantly in touch with the world activities by reading newspapers and such other means and has sound knowledge of the present-day problems of the country. The student world, particularly to-day, is more conscious of its obligations and duties to the country and is taking active interest in the affairs of the country. The youths who are sentimental and sacrifice everything that is dear to them without expecting any return must carry their urban activities to the rural districts.

CONTACT BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION.

The success of this movement will chiefly depend upon the contact we have established with rural population. The villages as a whole excepting a few districts are not at all in touch with urban activities, and unless the urban population which practically lives upon and is fed up by the rural population takes more interest in rural activities the rural population will not actively sympathise with our programme. We must create confidence in the minds of the rural population by freely mixing with them and by convincing them that the interests of us both are common and we are interdependent.

MASS LITERACY.

The October vacation is fast approaching when college boys will

(Continued on page 7.)

Notes of the Day

—:o:—

Hush-Hush Policy.

It is, indeed, difficult to understand what the Government of India stand to gain by maintaining a hush-hush policy in regard to the developments in the East African political situation so far as it affects the Indian community there. It will be recalled that Sir Frederick Noyce was severely heckled in the Assembly recently in regard to this matter and he got out of a tight corner by asking for notice of the various questions put to Government. The demand of his interpellators that Government should take the public into confidence as to whether any decision had been already arrived at by the MacDonald Government after receipt of Sir Samuel Wilson's report and as to how far the Government had been able to impress upon Whitehall the necessity of considering favourably and justly the Indian aspect of the case, was very natural and equitable. And now Sir Fazli Hussain at a meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee coolly asks the popular party leaders to state what would "satisfy public opinion in the country". We should have imagined Government had understood by this time what would satisfy public opinion. Their anxiety not to disclose their intentions is not only deplorable, it also increases the public suspicion that they are powerless to press the Indian claims upon Whitehall.

The Optimist.

Rabindranath Tagore's world-famous academy of learning, the "Santiniketan", attracts distinguished foreigners and advantage is taken of their visit by asking them to expound their views. One of the most distinguished of such visitors at the beginning of this month was Mr. Upton Close, the author of the famous book "Revolt of Asia". In a thought-provoking address he remarked that Asia would be free during the next fifty years from white supremacy. Mr. Close is evidently an optimist. The Economic Federation of Europe, M. Briand's clever scheme for solidifying the capitalist interests of Europe so that they can better exploit helpless Asia economically as well as politically is an indication that steps will soon be taken by European States, twenty-seven of whom already sympathise with the scheme, not only to maintain the white supremacy but to establish it more firmly. It depends upon the peoples of Asia to strive against it. It is only their mighty and united efforts which will enable them to be masters in their own houses.

Law Vindicated.

The Sessions Judge of Hyderabad (Sind), Mr. Weston, deserves to be congratulated on vindicating the majesty of Law by refusing to give his assent to the Bombay Government's amazing request to withdraw the case against Mr. Wahidbux Bhutto, M.L.A., and other accused in connection with a charge of abduction and murder. The Government's grounds for suddenly withdrawing the charge in such a grave case were most unconvincing, and, if accepted, would have created a first class scandal. It is fair to the accused to be given an opportunity of clearing themselves before a court of law. But it is grossly unfair to the public for the Government to withdraw a grave case and thus interfere in the course of justice.

A Thought for the Day.

"In all attempts to govern a country by a 'benevolent despotism', the governed are crushed down. They become subjects who obey not citizens who act. Their literature, their art, their spiritual expression go. They descend to the level of mere imitators and copyists.....When we recall the riches of Indian civilisation in the past it becomes plain that the loss of initiative and self-development have been greater in India than in almost any other country."

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

Holding the Line.

A man rang up a cricket pavilion, and asked for a member of the club. "He's just gone in to bat", was the reply. "That's all right", said the man, "I'll hold the line."

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST G. K. UNION LEADERS

(Continued from page 1.)

senting to re-open the mills on behalf of the men we give you an assurance that they will work peacefully in future, that they will not indulge in any lightning strike without first putting through the regular channel any grievances they may have, and that they will obey all disciplinary measures of the mill as were in force before the general srtike, and that they will clean their machines as they used to do before."

On the same day Mr. Dange wrote another letter informing Sir Ness Wadia that the agreement was an assurance given by the Union on behalf of themselves as well as the workers and the jobbers.

There was similar trouble in other mills, and it appears that Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., obtained a somewhat similar agreement, dated the 5th December 1928, from the Union officials before the firm would start work after the strike in their mill.

TROUBLE IN PEARL MILL.

The report then refers to the trouble in the Pearl Mill belonging to the Currimbhoy group when there was a lightning strike on December 22 on account of the refusal by the management to reemploy on Papa Miya who had voluntarily resigned his job two days earlier. The mill remained closed until the 26th December, when work was started after, Papa Miya had submitted a letter of regret for his conduct and given an undertaking in writing that he would do all he could to prevent lightning strikes in future.

Fifteen other members of the Mill Committee also gave an undertaking to the like effect. On December 29 Mr. Davar, an assistant in the Mill, was brutally done to death. The trial resulted in Papa Miya being senteneed to capital punishment and to several other operatives being sentenced to long periods of imprisonment. The Mill Committee in this particular department consisted of five workers, four of whom were involved in the murder above-mentioned, one of them turned approver and the remaining three were convicted.

"A REVOLUTIONARY TENDENCY."

The Court of Enquiry refers to the issue of the "Kranti" (a paper published by officials of the Union) of the 20th March, 1929, which "contains some astounding comments on the trial and conviction of the accused in the above case." The report sets out the pertinent passages and says "these passages speak for themselves, and the evil effects of such extremist preaching on the minds of the workers, the majority of whom are illiterate, can well be imagined". The report then makes a few general observations on the working of the Mill Committees and says that several of the disputes should have formed the subject of negotiations between the parties and, failing a private settlement, the subject of a reference to the Fawcett Committee. "We are not prepared to attach considerable blame to the Girni Kamgar Union officials in respect of such strikes as took place in the month of October and the first part of November, as we do not think that their Mill Committees had till then commenced to function. But we do think that if the Girni Kamgar Union officials had confined themselves to a proper administration of the Union affairs according to the constitution and had exercised their good offices in that behalf several of the strikers and the consequent misery resulting therefrom would have been avoided." According to the constitution of the Union the medium for settling the disputes between the workers and the mill-owners was the Managing Committee and not the Mill Committees whose functions as pointed out above, were "purely advisory". In practice the power was treated as conferred, not merely on the Mill Committee acting collectively but on each officer of the Mill Committee, an act on the part of the Girni Kamgar Union which clearly disclosed a revolutionary tendency. The strike was considered to be the first weapon to be used at each and every turn by any member of the Mill Committee instead of its being the weapon to be used in the last resort, after due deliberation, by the executive of the Union after consulting the wishes of the workers.

MILL COMMITTEES FUNCTIONING UNCONSTITUTIONALLY.

There is no evidence that, with reference to these strikes, any attempt was ever made to secure the prior assent or subsequent confirmation of the Managing Committee. Apart from the fact that no minutes of the Mill Committees appear to have been kept in most of the mills to serve as a record of what transpired there, it is not disputed that the President and certain office bearers of the Managing Committee and the Centre Committee who, by rule 15, were ex-officio members of each mill committee were neither present at such meetings nor even notified to attend The troubles caused by the exercise of such wide powers by the members of the Mill Committees may well be imagined and evidence had been led before the Court to prove the chaos which had been caused during this period by young, inexperienced and illiterate operatives asserting their authority in various ways. The report gives examples and says: "It will thus be seen that the Mill Committees were functioning unconstitutionally and their members individually were indulging in unwarranted interference with the working of the mills."

SPRING MILL STRIKE.

The report then sets out the main facts with regard to each of the disputes which were in progress during the months of March and April, 1929, prior to the general strike which took place on the 26th of April Evidence was only led with regard to the strikes in the Spring, Textile and Morarjee Gokuldas Mills. "The strikes in the two former mills have formed the pivot of the discussion before us", says the report, "and we, therefore, propose to deal with them at some length." Discussing the case of one Dhondu Bhau the Court of Enquiry are of opinion that the conduct of Dhondu Bhau was such that it rendered him liable to be dismissed even before the 14th of February. No mill could be worked if workers play the role of the management and issue orders of the nature given by Dhondu Bhau, but Dhondu Bhau having left the mill on the 14th of February (under the circumstances set out in the Report), no question could possibly arise of his having gone on leave and of his claiming to be reinstated on the 1st of March.

UNJUSTIFIED.

But whether the refusal by the Manager to reinstate Dhondu Bhau was justified or not, there can be no doubt that the strike which followed was a clear breach by the Union leaders of the agreement of the 23rd of November. "We have no hesitation in holding that this strike was absolutely unjustified and that it was the clear duty of the Girni Kamgar Union to prevent the trouble." As regards the strike in the Textile Mills the Court of Enquiry says that "nothing has been alleged to convince us that the refusal to reinstate the two workers was actuated by any improper motives against the Union, and the refusal of the Carding Master to reinstate one man did not justify the workers going on strike without putting up their grievance through the regular channel." As regards the strike in the Morarjee Gokuldas Mills the Committee state that they are not prepared to hold that Ramchandra was not rightly dismissed on account of his unwarranted interference with the work of the mill, his neglect of his duties and fomenting trouble. The Committee briefly examine the other strikes and state that the strikes which receded the General Strike of April, 1929, were not justified.

BEFORE THE GENERAL STRIKE.

The Report then deals with the immediate events leading up to the declaration of the General Strike on the 26th of April. The Fawcett Committee's Report, which was partly in favour of the workmen and partly in favour of the mill-owners, does not appear to have brought peace in the textile industry, but after its publication there appears to have been no difficulty in both the parties sitting together in a conference convened by the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association with a view to arriving at a settlement on the issues arising out of the Report. There were four meetings of the Joint Conference on the 8th, 16th, 22nd and 24th of April. The result of the Conference, arrived at after full and friendly discussion should have settled many points of dispute between the parties and brought about an atmosphere of peace and good-will in the industry, but this was defeated by the action of the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union in suddenly bringing forward at the Conference certain alleged grievances, in addition to the demand for the reinstatement of 6,000 men of the Wadia group of mills, and insisting on those alleged grievances being investigated and remedied before proceeding further with the consideration of the Fawcett Committee Report. These grievances were as follows:—

(1) Victimisation of the Girni Kamgar Union men.

(2) Obstacles to the Union activities by the management.

(3) Objection of the mill-owners to collection of subscription inside the mills.

These were placed before the Joint Conference of the 16th April, and at Mr. Mody's request, a specific statement giving details was furnished to the Association by the Girni Kamgar Union's letter of the 18th April, received by the Association on the 19th and communicated by them to the individual mills concerned on the 20th April.

In the meantime on the 17th April, the "Kranti" came out with an article "Will there be a big strike?" There was another article in the "Kranti" on the 21st April with the heading "Why and how to declare a strike?"

FAILURE OF JOINT CONFERENCE.

At the meeting of the Joint Conference held on the 24th April, on a difference arising between the Girni Kamgar Union and the mill-owners on the question of the method of investigating the cases of alleged victimisation, the Girni Kamgar Union's representatives declined to proceed further with the Conference and, within 48 hours thereafter, i.e., by noon on the 26th April called out a general strike of the entire textile labour of the City.

"It may be mentioned in this connection", says the report, "that the Bombay Textile Labour Union, a well established body of workers and founded long before the Girni Kamgar Union, were also a party to the Joint Conference and, while it was anxious that the alleged grievances put forward by the Girni Kamgar Union should be investigated thoroughly and speedily, it declined the Girni Kamgar Union's invitation to join in the general strike and on the contrary condemned it as as unjustifiable and against the interest of the workers."

"It is unnecessary to enter into a detailed discussion of the evidence of the three important witnesses, viz., Mr. Mody, Mr. Deshpande and Mr. Bakhale as regards what took place at the meeting on the 24th April. It will suffice to state that the difference which arose was due to the suggestion of Mr. Deshpande that the Girni Kamgar Union should be at liberty to lead evidence on each and every case of victimisation that it might bring forward, which suggestion was not accepted by Mr. Mody, on the ground that it was impracticable. Mr. Mody suggested that two or three cases might be picked out to be treated as test cases to be gone into fully. This was not accepted by Mr. Deshpande and it was thereafter suggested by Mr. Bakhale that a special Sub-Committee should be appointed for investigation of such cases. Mr. Mody appears to have been ready and willing to consider the suggestion if it were brought forward by the Unions jointly or was agreed to by the Girni Kamgar Union. The latter, however, did not accept the suggestion and left the Conference remarking that thereafter the Girni Kamgar Union was free to adopt such course as it thought necessary."

CHARGE OF VICTIMISATION

"The following are circumstances relating to this period, which it is important to bear in mind. The charge of victimisation by the Mill-owners, or some of them, beginning from the 1st March was never brought to the notice of Mr. Bakhale until the 13th April, or of the Mill-owners until the 16th. If it was so palpable and so glaring as is now made out one would have thought that it would make its appearance earlier. Mr. Deshpande is unable to point to any particular act or fact between the 6th April, when the first meeting of the Joint Strike Committee was held, and the 13th April, when the grievance was first put up before Mr. Bakhale, which led to the formulation of this as a grievance only on the latter date. All he can say by way of explanation is that he was looking at things then from a fresh perspective of the situation. Again the issue of the Kranti on the 17th with its headline "Will there be a big strike" is a remarkable incident considering the situation at that time.

'BONA FIDE' OF LEADERS QUESTIONED.

Matters at that moment had progressed only so far, that grievances had been fomulated on the 16th to the Mill-owners and they had promised investigation and redress. It is remarkable too that Mr. Deshpande, who was responsible for that paper and that heading, was an official of the Union and a representatives of the interests of the workers in the negotiations and threfore was directly in touch with the exact situation. It is no wonder, as Mr. Bakhale puts it, that such a premature declaration should create suspicion about the intention of the Union in the minds of the other parties to the negotiations, and strike a blow at the calm and peaceful atmosphere on which the Girni Kamgar Union had laid so much emphasis in dealing with the Fawcett Committee's Report. This is certainly another consid-

Mr. Vithal Mahadev Tarkunde, B. Ag. (1st class) who left for England for the higher study of Social Sciences and economics.

eration which reflects upon the *bona fides* of the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union and adds to the strength of the suggestion that the leaders were determined to precipitate the strike in any event. The further article in the "Kranti" of 21st is open to the same comment, having regard to the situation then existing. Another fact pointing the same way is that, although, according to Mr. Bakhale, a statement had been made by Mr. Lalji Pendse on the 16th April that his Union was not thinking of a General Strike, the Union's letter of the 18th April twice contains mention of a general strike, and moreover this suggestion was made over the head of Mr. Bakhale and his Union, who were not consulted prior to that letter, and were not even sent a copy of it."

The Report then goes on to deal specifically with the merits of the demands put forward by the Girni Kamgar Union representatives at the Conference.

WAS THERE VICTIMISATION?

With regard to the first demand the Court of Enquiry are of opinion that the issue must be considered to have been settled and could not form the basis of any grievance.

"With regard to the question of victimisation it is regrettable that the suggestion made by Mr. Bakhale that a Sub-Committee should be appointed for the purpose was not accepted. We think the Mill-owners' Association might have exercised a wiser discretion by accepting that proposal, without the qualification that they would be inclined to accept it if it came from the Girni Kamgar Union officials, but we are not prepared to hold that if they had accepted the suggestion it would have prevented the General Strike."

On the question of victimisation the Report says: "It must be recognised that the Girni Kamgar Union case is greatly weakened by the policy of the Girni Kamgar Union resulting in indiscipline in the mills and interference with the routine of management. The persons responsible for carrying out the policy are in the main the officials of the Mill Committees or others, like Babu Bhiku, who take upon themselves to practise wanton interference. Consequently, these are the persons who are most likely to clash with the management, and who will raise the cry of victimisation if action is taken against them. Further, it is not surprising to find the idea developed that membership of the Mill Committee confers a privileged position in the matter of treatment by the management as compared with the ordinary workers (vide extract from the evidence of Jilloo Bhiwa, himself President of a Mill Committee and a friend of Dhondu Bhau, Appendix D of the report.)

"We have recorded the evidence adduced by both parties with regard to the alleged cases of victimisation. It is no doubt true that certain members of the Mill Committees lost their jobs on account of their activities and we think in one sense it is open to the Girni Kamgar Union to assert that these men were victimised. But the real question is how far they merited such dismissal. If the activities of these members were mischievous and detrimental to the interests of the mills concerned, resulting in their dismissal, it is not open to the Girni Kamgar Union to contend that these members were victimised or to represent their dismissal as a case of grievance to be redressed."

A WIDESPREAD BELIEF.

"In the report of the Industrial Disputes Committee of 1921 it is stated that "there is undoubtedly a widespread belief that victimisation is practised and that Trade Union leaders are marked out for dismissal on the first opportunity." We agree with these observations and think that this widespread belief which prevailed then continues upto the present day and is in our opinion responsible for a great deal of distrust of the management by the workers leading to frequent disputes. Even Mr. Bakhale, a sober and experienced officer of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, has said that the Trade Union officials are marked men in the eye of the management. The mischievous and militant activities of some of the workers resulted in their dismissal, and the Girni Kamgar Union took full advantage of the distrust prevailing among the workers in bringing about the general strike."

REINSTATEMENT NOT JUSTIFIED.

Dealing with the demand for the reinstatement of strikers in the Wadia group of mills the Report says it is not easy to understand the position taken up by the Girni Kamgar Union. It is one of the fundamental principles of trade unionism that trade unions should take steps to see that an agreement entered into by them in their corporate capacity is honoured. No trade union can claim the sympathy of the public if its members refuse to honour an undertaking given by their representatives. The strikes in the Wadia group of mills were a direct violation of the express agreement given by the Girni Kamgar Union leaders, not only on behalf of themselves, but also on behalf of all the members of the Union. Whether the strikes had been called by the members of the Mill Committees in the exercise of their supposed authority or not, it was incumbent on the Union to call off those strikes and to make the members strictly conform to the terms of the agreement. "If after that Sir Ness Wadia declared his intention to re-open his mills and to exclude such of the strikers as did not return to work, the blame for the consequences lies on the shoulders of the Union ..... We cannot accede to the view that the strikers were not in the wrong. They had gone on strike in breach of an express agreement made by their nion Union. The Union was, therefore, not entitled to insist upon all the strikers being taken back in their old jobs as a condition precedent to calling off the stike and to refuse the offer of the strikers being absorbed in other mills." After dicussing the question of the collection of Union subscriptions in mills the Court expresses the opinion that the question was one that ought to be capable of adjustment between the parties themselves but in their opinion nothing in the Mill-owners' attitude towards the question in April 1929 would form any reasonable ground for the declaation of a General Strike.

LEADERS EXPLOIT DISCONTENT.

"To sum up", says the Report: "We think that some of the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union took advantage of the conditions prevailing in October 1928, viz., the discontent prevailing among the workers due mainly to the fear that there would be both a cut in their wages and unemployment resulting from the proposed introduction of the standardization and efficiency schemes. They adopted an unconstitutional method of converting the Mill Committees from advisory..... into executive committees and their policy was to encourage individual action among the officers of a Mill Committee, even to declare a strike, though such procedure was unauthorised by the rules and in breach of the agreement of 23rd November. Instead of attempting to take corporate action or to enforce corporate agreements entered into by the officials of the Managing Committee of the Union they encouraged antagonism between the workers and the mill-owners and caused several lightning strikes without just cause prior to the declaration of the general strike, for the purpose of fomenting unrest preparatory to the general strike which they had contemplated in October, 1928, and which they brought about at the stipulated time. There was nothing in the attitude of the representatives of the mill-owners at the conference of the 24th April which justified the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union in breaking off the negotiations and taking the extreme step of declaring a general strike. Their first demand was satisfied. With regard to their second demand there was no absolute refusal to go into it and the third and fourth demands were not reached. They have failed to establish their plea of victimisation of their officials and to justify their demand for reinstatement of the strikers in the Wadia group of mills."

MILL-OWNERS ON DEFENSIVE.

"It is difficult to say that the dispute or disputes, if any, which resulted in the general strike existed between the workers themselves and the mill-owners. The dispute during this period was between the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union on the one hand and the mill-owners on the other, resulting from the policy and activities of the officials of the Union and the Mill Committees. In the struggle between the parties, the mill-owners were largely on the defensive. It is highly probable that in certain instances the mill-owners and their officers did not act with the same circumspection as they might have done in a more favourable atmosphere. But we think the blame lies wholly at the door of the officials of the Union for the state of affairs which prevailed during the months of March and April resulting in the general strike."

WHY THE STRIKE WAS PROLONGED.

Dealing with the third and fourth points of reference, the Report points out that, strictly speaking, the general strike does not now exist in fact. At the time of writing the Report, the figures of employment were 105,000. It was also to be remembered that the strike was called just at or about the time of the year when, in the ordinary course, the workers depart to their homes in large numbers. To what extent the exodus this year departs from the normal it was not possible to say. There is no doubt that intimidation and acts of violence by the strikers have been an important factor in the prolongation of the strike. Another cause put forward by the Mill-owners' Association is the aggressive nature of the propaganda adopted by the Girni Kamgar Union. The Report gives extracts from some of the leaflets issued by the Union and articles appearing in the "Kranti" and points out that there has been a good deal of misrepresentation in the leaflets and the "Kranti" about the attitude of the Mill-owners' Association. "Both the grounds put forward by the Mill-owners' Association have been completely established to our satisfaction."

UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE.

Dealing with the difficulties in the way of a settlement, the Court refers to the uncompromising attitude of the Union and points out that Mr. Deshpande, the Secretary, had gone so far as to say that he would submit to the arbitration of no tribunal, howsoever constituted, unless it was composed solely of workers. The Court holds that this uncompromising attitude is one of the main difficulties in the way of a settlement. But there is undoubtedly an under-current of discontent amongst the workers which has been turned by some of the extremist leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union to their own account resulting in the present unrest.

IMPROPER PROPAGANDA.

The Report refers to the cut of 7½ per cent in wages and points out that the Millowners postponed the introduction of this cut upto October 1929 and it is also probable that if the present state of affairs had not been brought about the suggestion of the Fawcett Committee to give up the cut altogether might have been accepted. The Millowners have a perfect right to say that since the conditions precedent laid down by the Fawcett Committee to the giving up of the cut have been fulfilled, the workers have no justification for asking for the cut not to be enforced. The Court thinks that steps taken to inform the workers of the findings of the Fawcett Committee would have the effect of removing certain wrong impressions that might have been created in their minds in consequence of any improper propaganda carried on during the past four or five months. The Court declines to give a finding as to the legality or otherwise of the nonpayment of the April wages because it is not within the scope of their terms of reference, but so far as such nonpayment has a bearing on the point in issue, the Court says that in their opinion it might not unreasonably form a ground for concession upon any discussion for the resumption of normal conditions in the industry and that the making of such an offer by the Millowners might operate favourably on the worker to

ABSENCE OF CONTACT

One of the most important difficulties in the way of a settlement is that at present there is no machinery for bringing the parties togeher and there is very little possibility of contact between workers and millowners. The Mediation Rules of the Fawcett Committee agreed to by the parties are inapplicable, for they are only appropriate to the position before the strike, and not after it has taken place. There is no joint tribunal of arbitration and the Board of Conciliation contemplated by the Trade Disputes Act 1929 could achieve little result unless it was supported by the good-will of the parties concerned.

"To sum up, the main causes of the prolongation of the strike are:—

(a) the aggressive and mischievous propaganda of the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union and inflammatory appeals made by them to the workers.

(b) Picketing and intimidation by the strikers and acts of violence committed by them on non-strikers. One of the reasons why the mills are not working at full strength is that a number of srikers who left for their homes have not been able to return as the monsoon is not over.

"In our opinion the blame for the prolongation of the strike rests mainly upon the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union.

The main difficulty in the way of settlement is the uncompromising attitude of the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union; but we think tha there is an under-current of discontent amongst the workers due, inter alia, to (a) the proposed cut of 7½ per cent in the wage of weavers; (b) the fear of unemployment in consequence of the proposed introduction of the efficiency scheme; (c) the non-payment of April wages. Full advantage has been taken of these causes by the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union in fomenting unrest and prolonging the strike. Some of the other difficulties in the way of a settlement are the absence of contact between the millowners and the workers, and the absence of any machinery such as an arbitration board to settle disputes as they arise."

THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

(Continued from page 6.)

be free for about a month. The Congress should take full advantage of this occasion and utilise the services of these active and emotional sons of India for carrying on the constructive programme in the villages and urban message to the villagers. Mass literacy is an easy thing. Books for adults should be written dealing with all rural problems such as sanitation, housing, hygiene, land revenue, agricultural implements, manures, fertilisers, etc., in all the chief languages of the country—which I will be about 20 at the most, and the services of the college students should be requisitioned by all Congress Committees. All these students should go to the nearest villages from their respective towns with these books and carry on peaceful missionary work of educating adults. Each village will be in a position to maintain one or two men for about a month without the least difficulty. During this one month these college boys will hold open air evening classes for adults—men and women. They will educate them, teach them to read and write and freely mix with them. During their stay in the villages these students will talk to the villagers about Mahatma Gandhi, they will discuss with them politics, sociology, untouchability, land revenue policy, activities of the whole world round them and a thousand things which they know of. The result of this will be a happy contact between rural and urban population and an understanding which will be of immense value in the near future. The villagers will then begin to put faith in us and carry out our instructions. This will purely be a piece of social and humanitarian work. The foundation will thus be laid. No amount of talk will bring us Swaraj unless we seriously begin work. No hot speeches, no revolution, nothing is necessary.

NEED OF ORGANISATION.

Side by side with this piece of social reconstruction, sound organisation by the Congress must be carried on. The Congress must open branches throughout the country and carry its message of peace, goodwill and sympathy to the villagers through self-sacrificing workers. Now the time has come when division of work must take place. The Congress should have two propaganda committees which should be named as "The Rural Propaganda Committee" and "The Urban Propaganda Committee". Those who want to work in the villages should be affiliated to the Rural Propaganda Committee and those who want to work in the Councils and towns should be affiliated to the Urban Propaganda Committee. This will divide work and will avoid conflicts of thought and action which are an every day occurrence in the Congress wings at present.

This is a rough sketch of what the Congress should do before it starts its peaceful campaign. Unless this back-ground of social reconstruction and mass literacy is complete there is very little hope of achieving any success. The movements in the past failed because the masses who were mainly concerned in this movement were not at all ready. All those who want to attain freedom by peaceful means—without the least violence—should pay immediate attention to these few humble suggestions and see how far they are likely to be useful to them.

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What the People Say

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The A. I. C. C. will be meeting shortly to elect President for the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Lahore, Mahatma Gandhi having definitely refused.

It is the desire of Mahatma Gandhi and if I am correct in my estimation of the public opinion in the country, it is also the desire of the people of this country that the honour be conferred upon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the man of the moment.

At this critical juncture when the election of young and patriotic Pandit Jawaharlal would give impetus to the national movement and it would also be a fitting reply to the bureaucratic repression.

It is not true to say that only three provinces have recommended the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as it will be clearly seen from the list of the Provincial Congress Committees' recommendations that a majority of the provinces have suggested the name of Pandit Jawaharlal along with the names of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The youth movement has been challenged by the Government and it would only be in the fitness of things to elect a youth to lead the Congress. Pandit Jawaharlal is the leader of the youth movement and therefore the A. I. C. C. must consider it a sacred duty to elect him as the President and thus vindicate the honour of the country.

Repression is doomed to failure. Long Live India.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, Sept. 15.

PARIS & PERSIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Apropos all the correspondence appearing in most of our local papers re. Parsees and Persia and Parsees and Persians, it would really be very interesting to have an authoritative opinion on:—

(a) How many Persians fled from Persia to settle in India?

(b) How many women accompanied them?

(c) Were there any Persians already established in India, i.e., before the forced exodus from Persia?

(d) How far can any one of these "domiciled Persians" trace their ancestors and prove beyond a shadow of doubt that they did not intermarry with the Indians, nor had any issues of Indian mistresses who took on their name?

I maintain those who can without any qualms of conscience trace their ancestors right back to the Persians who fled from Persia may go back to Persia and may call themselves "domiciled Persians" if they choose to, but I very much doubt whether the majority of the present Parsee community have any more right to call themselves Persians than the "Anglo-Indians" to call themselves Europeans; neither do I think that all this "tom-tom" in the Press is going to pay their passage to Persia!

Would it not be more grateful to the country that befriended us to call ourselves Indians, to do away with all castes and creeds, and to form a Rationalistic "Religion" with a foundation built on love and understanding for all the people of India?

I suggest a Rationalistic "Religion" because all other sorts of miraculous religions have had their fling, but have failed ignominiously. The present form of these divine religions could not have left a longer trail of bloodshed and misery if it tried again—that has already been dealt with elsewhere.

Opinions of your other readers would be very interesting and greatly appreciated by.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA.

7, Marine Lines,
Sept. 14.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S OPTIMISM

To the Editor or "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Reuter says, had a talk with Secretary of State for India. And this has resulted in an undue share of optimism on the part of the Liberal leader. Mr. Wedgwood Benn has been able to impress him by his sincerity and frankness.

No doubt, Mr. Benn is a refreshing contrast to his predecessor in office. He has neither the studied and systematic negligence of the Indian affairs nor the "arrogant Olympianism" which characterised the administration of Lord Birkenhead. Probably, Mr. Benn is honestly sympathetic towards the Indian demands. But as far as India is concerned, it is immaterial. I. for one, would have preferred the outspoken contempt of Lord Birkenhead to the genuine sympathy of Mr. Wedgwood Benn. For; after all, the Labour Government cannot be expected to do much as far as India is concerned. The other parties might applaud the brilliant fireworks of a Snowden in the Hague Conference. They may not care much if a High Commissioner is forced to resign. And they may even go to the extent of allowing Mr. MacDonald to sign the Optional Clause in the League Covenant. But as far as India is concerned, the case is entirely different. The Government's doings in this direction, will be watched moment by moment. And one progressive step taken in this direction means the breakdown of the Labour Government. When circumstances are like this what can a sympathetic Secretary of State do? Am I not, therefore, right in thinking that Sir Chimanlal is too optimistic? Why not we rely on our own resources?—Yours, etc.,

Sept. 15.

ADOOR RAMCHANDRA.

NADIR KHAN'S APPEAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read the above appeal in your valuable and widely circulated paper of the 13th inst. I should suggest to a man like Sardar Suleman Casum, C.I.E., O.B.E., J.P., and the Ali Brothers to raise funds to help General Nadir Khan who is at the risk of his life fighting for his country to avoid bloodshed. Sardar Suleman is lately presiding in several meetings for religious, communal and political purpose. Why does he not hold a meeting in the Juma Masjid or Muzafarabad Hall I am sure he can collect a large sum of a few lacs in no time and similar meetings ought to be held all over India. This is the only way to save Afghanistan and remove the robber King from this religious throne.—Yours, etc.,

Kolsa Mohalla.

ABDUL REHMAN, J. K.

LONG LIVE JATIN DAS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Alas! the young brave and patriotic Jatin who was struggling hard all these days in the Lahore Jail is no more. The treatment to political prisoners in this country is simply scandalous and the whole country—nay, the whole world is indebted to Jatin for his heroic fight against it. Dear Jatin is dead but his martyrdom will not go in vain as the plans of liberty thrives on the blood of martyrs. McSwiney died of hunger-strike in Ireland and his martyrdom resulted in freedom to that country and it will not be surprising if the glorious death of Jatin Babu goes a long way in establishing the kingdom of righteousness not only in this country but all over the world. By the death of Jatin the honour of India stands vindicated but what will the world think about the callous attitude of the bureaucracy? But experience has taught us that nothing better can be expected from the bureaucracy and that Swaraj alone is the sovereign remedy. All those, therefore, who have any regard for dear Jatin must discard all foreign cloth and foreign articles as the boycott of foreign cloth is the surest and the speediest way to Swaraj.

Jatin is dead. Long Live Jatin.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

COLLEGE STUDENTS' TOUR

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It will be very kind of you if you will publish the following letter in your highly esteemed newspaper.

I have heard from a friend of mine, who is studying in St. Xavier's College, that the authorities of that College have decided to start a South India tour in this vacation. It will last for eleven days and the cost will come about to be Rs. 106 only.

May I know the reasons why the other two Arts Colleges of Bombay are also not ready to undertake such a propaganda? And why even our University has given the idea in spite of its initial success last year?

We, the students of Elphinstone and Wilson Colleges who are as anxious to travel over the different parts of India as the Xaverites, will be really very thankful to the authorities of our College if they will also make up their mind to follow the Xaverites in this respect at least.

Hoping to get a favourable reply without much waste of precious time and thanking the authorities in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

A WILSONIAN.

INTERESTING STORY OF "MAN OF GOD"

"WONDERFUL POWERS OF DIVINATION"

CAN GIVE OUT SECRETS OF AMERICAN FUTURE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 16.

There is an interesting case going on in the Court of the City Magistrate of Bandra in which one Francis Bastino DeSilva has lodged a complaint against Shunker Yessoo and four others charging them with various offences against the complainant "a man of God" as he professes to call himself. Complainant in his complaint says that he is a devotee of God living at Worli. He is a Christian. For the good of humanity, he distributes strings to people to serve as charms and amulets against mishaps. He also possesses such powers of divination that he can give out the exact winning figures in the American Cotton gamble. On account of such celebrity many people flock around him. On August 1, at about 6-30 p.m. when complainant was in his house talking to a client by the name of Brijnal Baman two persons came to him saying they wished to take him out for a joy-ride in a taxi and that there was also liquor provided; all that they wanted the "man of God" to do was to come along with them to New Chowpatty where a motor car was in readiness for the pleasure-ride. The "Bhagat" (man of God) accepted the invitation and drove in a hack victoria to New Chowpatty where right enough a motor car was in waiting. He was made to sit in the car where he was given some drink. Thence the car was driven to Borivli, where it is alleged the accused kept him in a hut with one Pandurang Amboo. He was detained for five days during which time he was pestered to give the exact winning figures in the American Futures. Complainant told the accused that he could not do the necessary meditation to give the proper numbers and as a matter of fact the figures he gave came out to be losers and no gainers. On account of this the accused were angry with him and ill-treated him. It was on the 5th day he managed to get out of the hands of the accused.

The case is proceeding.

SIMON COMMISSION FORECAST

LORD BURNHAM ON "UNAUTHORIZED STATEMENTS"

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Lord Burnham interviewed, described the "Sunday Times's" forecast of the Simon Commission's report as "unauthorised and inaccurate" and added: "The draft of our Report has not even been considered."—Reuter.

CRUISER STRENGTHS.

BRITAIN'S STIPULATION.

LONDON, April 16.

The following summary of proposed cruiser strengths indicates the nature and margin of difference mentioned earlier. Great Britain 15 cruisers armed with eight-inch guns and 35 six-inchers. Total tonnage 339000. United States 21 eight-inchers and 15 six-inchers. Total tonnage 315,000. Britain, however, proposes that America should only have 18 eight-inch cruisers and total tonnage, not exceeding 300,000—Reuter.

THE CLIMBDOWN.

ACADEMIC NATURE OF CECIL SCHEME.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Geneva.—It is generally felt that nothing tangible will result from Viscount Cecils Disarmament resolution object of which apparently is to keep matter open by restating British view. Resolution does not make reference to trained reserves.—Reuter.

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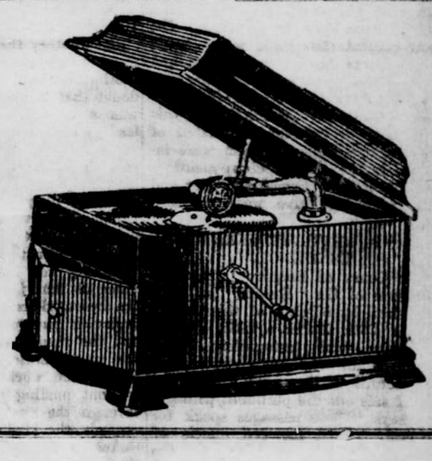

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THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS.

The word gentleman has not any correlative abstract to express the quality.

Gentility is mean, and gentilesse is obsolete.

God knows that all sorts of gentlemen knock at the door; but whenever used in strictness, and with any emphasis, the name will be found to point at original energy.

The intellect relies on memory to make some supplies to face these extemporaneous squadrons.

The manners of community are observed and caught with devotion by men of taste.

The good forms, the happiest expressions of each, are repeated and adopted.

Beautiful manners show themselves formidable to the uncultivated man. Fashion, in a strange way, represents all manly virtue.

The city is recruited from the country.

Aristocracy and fashion are certain inevitable results. You may keep minority out of sight and out of mind, but it is tenacious of life, and is one of the estates of the realm.

A man should not go where he cannot carry his whole sphere or society with him——not bodily, the whole circle of his friends, but atmospherically.

As the first thing man requires of man is reality, so that appears in all the forms of community.

Let the incommunicable objects of nature and the metaphysical isolation of man teach us independence.

Lovers should guard their strangeness.

Every natural function can be dignified by deliberation and privacy.

Defect in manners is usually the defect of fine perceptions. Moral qualities rule the world, but, at short distances, the senses are despotic.

The love of beauty is mainly the love of measure or proportion.

If you wish to be loved, love measure.

The secret of success in community is a certain heartiness and sympathy.

All information is a little impertinent.

We may easily seem ridiculous in our eulogy of courtesy, whenever we insist on benevolence as its foundation. Life owes much of its spirit to these sharp contrasts. Monarchs and heroes, sages and lovers, these gallants are not.

The forms of politeness universally express benevolence in superlative degrees.

High behaviour is as rare in fiction as it is in fact. A beautiful form is better than a beautiful face, a beautiful behaviour is better than a beautiful form; it gives a higher pleasure than statues or pictures; it is the finest of the fine arts.

A certain awkward consciousness of inferiority in the men may give rise to the new chivalry in behalf of Woman's Rights. Where woman is present, all others will be more than they are wont.

The worth of the thing signified must vindicate our taste for the emblem.

The uprolled clouds and the colours of morning and evening will transfigure maples and alders.

The difference between landscape and landscape is small, but there is great difference in the beholders.

Beauty breaks in everywhere.

The flowers jilt us, and we are old bachelors with our ridiculous tenderness.

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AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT CONFERENCE

MR. NARIMAN ON NEED OF MASS AWAKENING

COMMUNAL TROUBLE AT SANGAMNER

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Sept. 14.

The Third Ahmednagar District Political Conference was held on Saturday at Nagar under the presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., Bombay, who arrived on the same morning.

A large number of delegates and visitors attended the Conference and Mr. Nariman was proposed to the chair.

After Mr. Cholkar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, had delivered his speech Mr. Nariman in an *ex tempore* speech dealt with the present political situation in its various aspects thoroughly exploding the "Theory of Trusteeship" as a dishonest and hypocritical plea, and by quotations from well-known English historians and others he maintained that the genesis of the British Raj from the days of East India Company uptil to-day was based solely and entirely upon exploitation, and the object of the officers of the East India Company was, in the words of Lord Macaulay, "to get rich quickly, honestly if possible, if not, by any means."

WHO BENEFITS BY BRITISH RAJ.

He said that the abolition of East India Company and transfer of the administration to Crown and Parliament was not due to any awakening of British consience or because their sense of justice was aroused or they yielded to the wailings and clamour of Begums and Rajahs who were looted, but the transfer was effected solely for the benefit of the British in general and commercial community in particular who protested against the monopoly of East India Company as that restricted the spoilation to the few. Hence, the policy and motive remained the same uptil to-day; the only difference was that in old days the rich Rajahs and Begums were the victims, whereas to-day the brunt falls upon the peasantry and masses.

POOREST COUNTRY IN WORLD

He depicted a glowing picture of India's greatness and glory of ancient days and compared it with the most miserable and distressful plight to-day, and proved by statistics and figures that India of to-day, after 160 years of British rule, was proportionately the poorest country in the world, still the most heavily taxed and lowest in point of education and highest in point of infant and even adult mortality.

He declared it to be one of the saddest of tragediest of modern times that such a vast and once resourceful and great country should be the only great country in the world still labouring under a bondage. Looking at it from that standpoint, he said it was hopeless to rely upon any party in England to help us because it is a question of pounds, shillings and pence, and when it affects the purse, all parties are united and they forget all their differences.

WILL HAVE TO WREST FREEDOM BY OUR EFFORTS.

"We will have to rely upon our own strength, power and capacity and unless a situation is created by means of intense agitation, self-sacrifice and suffering, so as to make it impossible for them to continue any longer, they will not give up the precious jewel as grant of liberty to India would mean a great national calamity to England and there would be an economic revolution in that country."

DIRECT ACTION AND MASS AWAKENING.

He appealed to the audience not to be deluded by false notions that by mere noisy demonstrative and propagandist agitation they would reach their goal. Mass organisation and direct action are the first essential requisites to success, and unless that is undertaken on a large scale, the position would remain as hopeless as ever. He said that the present political atmosphere was encouraging and hopeful as the political conscience of masses was being awakened and class consciousness was noticeable amongst the peasants and workers, and above all, in the youth of the country. He had no doubt that the whale of Maharashtra, including Ahmednagar District, will keep up its high tradition and act up to its reputation and will be in the forefront of the political struggle, marching arm-in-arm with the other forward provinces of the country.

TRIBUTE TO JATIN.

The first resolution moved frof the Chair was with regard to the death of Jatindranath Das. The President paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the dead martyr and condemned the callousness and inhuman tendencies of the authorities who refused to withdraw the case even after all the doctors had given up hope of his life. He further remarked that he hoped that they would continue the persecution even after his death and despatch some of their agents from here to continue the prosecution. After that the Conference dispersed for that day.

On the next day it assembled again from morning and several important resolutions were passed on Nehru Report, constructive programme, formation of Committee for the Presidency Land League of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Various leaders from different talukas in the District took part, and principal resolutions were moved by Rao Bahadur Chitale, Mr. Firodea, Mr. Saptrishi, the Chairman of the Receptios Committee and others.

A RYOT NARRATES HIS PLIGHT.

An old agriculturist came up on the stage and gave a tragic picture of the miserable plight of the peasants, how they were crushed and gradually extinguished between the two crushing stones of Government taxation and Sahukari exactions.

COMMUNAL OUTRAGE AT SANGAMNER.

In the afternoon, an unfortunate message came from Sangamner, a taluka town in the Ahmednagar District about 60 miles away that some deplorable communal friction had taken pace and some Hindus, including boys of High School, were stabbed and severely injured by Muslims of the place, and great panic and excitement prevailed and inviting Mr. Nariman and local leaders. The business of the Conference was hurried through, most of the resolutions were moved from the Chair, and Mr. Nariman with the leaders left for that place in a car in the evening, cancelling several public engagements including a public lecture on Youth movement to the students and youths of the Town.

CONFERENCE WITH MUSLIM LEADERS.

They arrived at Sangamner at about 8 p.m., conferred with local leaders, visited the wounded in the Hospital. There Mr. Nariman also met some leaders of the Mahomedan community in the mosque, and appealed to them to control the hooligan element and not to commit acts of violence on unprotected individuals, particularly youths.

After this, he addressed a huge public meeting at Gandhi Park and left at 12 midnight by car for Nasik Road to catch the Delhi Express for Bombay.

WHEN TOUCHABLES MEET UNTOUCHABLES

GANPATI FESTIVAL AT BANDRA

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, Sept. 12.

That the evil prejudices and distinctions among the Hindus as slowly but surely being eradicated was proved when a troupe of untouchables from Matunga entertained a large gathering of Hindus at Mr. Naik's bungalow.

The Kumar Vinaye Mella trained by Mr. V. B. Shete, B.A. LL.B., late Headmaster of the Depressed Classes School, gave a very interesting programme of songs and recitations. For well-nigh two hours this band of young boys and girls held the audience in rapt attention and one little youth especially drew the wonder of all by his marvellous powers of conversation and elocution.

In order to prove that there was no vestige of distinction these untouchables were asked to enter into the platform through the hall in which Ganpati was installed and in the gathering they moved freely.

Mr. Karnik, B.A., on behalf of the Committee thanked the Mella for their pleasant show and declared that ever since the inception of the Ganpati Festival Committee, patronage has always been extended to this Mella.

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(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

Weather conditions have remained unchanged during this week also. There has been no rain for about a fortnight and heat goes on increasing. Nights are generally cool but if dry weather continues for some days crops in and round about the district will fail and we shall have to face a famine. Rice crops need more rain and that too very early.

The mortality figures in the week ending on Thursday last have gone up to 206; showing an increase of 2 over the last week's figures. Small-pox has again been responsible for 2 deaths and consumption has taken its boll of 22 lives. Diseases of the lemps are also responsible for several deaths.

The Gujarat Schools' Athletic Association Cup Matches are played every week in the City and in the Moffusil. In the local matches the Nadiad New English School defeated Anjuman Islam School and the match between the Tutorial High School and the J. L. New English School was commenced yesterday and will be completed to-day. The junior team of the Proprietary High School defeated the Mission High School team by an innings and eighteen runs.

The arguments in the "Praja Bandhu" defamation case filed by Mr. Dolatram were completed yesterday and the case stands adjourned till the 30 instant when judgment will in all prebability be delivered.

MAHATMA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The Gujarat Vidyapith has arranged its programme for celebrating Mahatma Gandhiji's Diamond Jubilee in the end of this month and all public bodies and workers are requested to join in making it successful.

Seth Mangaldas and Gandhiji who worked as arbitrators to settle the dispute as regards wages have not been able to come to any agreement and so it has been referred to D. B. K. M. Jhaveri of Bombay for decision.

Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi, who came here as counsel for the Municipality in Mr. Nandlal Mehta's appeal delivered a lecture on the duties of lawyers under the auspices of the Local Law Society.

MRS. NAIDU AT GUJARAT COLLEGE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered a lecture to the Students of the Gujarat College in the George Hall of the College during her visit to Ahmedabad. She mentioned some of her experiences and asked youths to remember their duty towards their country and held the audience spell bound for more than an hour. She also delivered a lecture on the Sarda Bill in the Bholanath Ladies' Institute when she said that child marriage is a slur to our country and men as well as women should make all possible efforts to do away with it. She also said that she was surprised to find that some political workers opposed the Bill in the Council and declared that Political Reform would not be possible unless we make strong efforts to do away with our social evils.

A sad motor accident took place on the 13th instant. The Municipal motor for watering the roads was being driven back when a Gauchi boy named Chinu-Ramji aged about eight was crushed to death. The boy is said to have been the only son of his parents and a nephew of Mr. Kuberdas, a Municipal Councillor. A complaint has been filed against the driver who is allowed to go on bail.

MILLS BUSY.

The cloth market has gained some activity and some mills are working night and day to cope with the demand for its products. The yarn market has been dull for some time and it is feared that it will go down still further. Much however of business in both will depend upon the conditions of crops.

A complaint has been sent to the Health Officer by some people of Shahpur ward inviting his attention to the condition of Municipal latrines outside the Shahpur gate.

Another complaint has been sent to the Municipal authorities in connection with the overflow of drains in Raipur. It seems that there is something wrong with the drainage system in Raipur and for several months a stream of filltry water of the drains has been flowing along the main road and nothing has been done to stop it. The attention of the Municipal authorities has been drawn to it on several occasions and it seems that the nuisance has now become unbearable. It is hoped that it will be inquired into as early as possible and the whole thing will be set right.

REGRET.

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai finds much to complain of against me and the local weekly the "Praja Bandhu" and accuses me of having some connection with the "Praja Bandhu." I may state clearly that I am neither a mill magnate nor a man rolling in wealth so as to be able to engage a Secretary to work on my behalf and prepare notes for me on matters municipal. At the same time Mr. Ambalal being the leader of the majority party in the Municipality has easy access to all the records and through the Chief Officer, who has to depend upon the votes of the Independent Party in all matters; he can get information which a mere outsider like me can never hope to gather. I very much regret to say that the statement in my news letter that the Collector had written to the President to submit the Administration Report before the 15th instant was not correct. This was however the impression of some of my Councillor friends from whom I elicit information on matters Municipal and if I have erred in this matter the reporter of the "Times of India" and the reporter of the "Praja Bandhu" also seem to have committed the same mistake. But this is not a very serious matter and I shall try to be more careful in future.

Mr. Ambalal has tried to explain his position in the letter which appeared in the issue of the "Chronicle" of the 10th instant (Dak Edition). I don't propose to reply to the arguments advanced by him as most of them are replied to in my letter last Sunday. I cannot, however, refrain from referring to the question of the appointment of Chief Officer. Mr. Ambalal, it is true, did not support the candidature of Mr. Bhagat but Mr. Bhagat's friends and supporters were too shrewd for Mr. Ambalal and in spite of the opinions of Mr. Vallabhbhai and Mr. Mavlankar he was appointed to the post by a very large majority. After his appointment there was no meeting in the party's requesting Mr. Vallabhbhai to continue as President and Mr. Daulatram an ardent friend and admirer of Mr. Bhagat was elected President.

AN AMBITIOUS SCHEME.

In the Sunday Edition of the "Chronicle" an Associated Press message speaks highly of the ambitions scheme of Mr. Ambalal. The estimated cost of the scheme is about a crore and a quarter rupees and it includes all sorts of civic amenities. May I venture to ask Mr. Ambalal if the loan works for which money is lying in Municipal coffers have been completed? It is all very well to form big schemes on paper but where are the men to execute them? Is it possible for any work to be accomplished when the Engineering Department is looked to with an eye of suspicion? Mr. Ambalal has not yet realised that the present Chief Officer has differed from all Engineers in the past. Mr. Ambalal blames Mr. Vallabhbhai's followers for opposing the Kalupur Relief Road Scheme, but conveniently leaves out of question the City Wall Scheme and the Town Planning Schemes passed in the time of Mr. Vallabhbhai and shelved by the present Board.

THE OVERSEER'S CASE.

The way in which the Independent Party took up the question of Mr. M. V. Shah an Overseer of several years' standing in Municipal Service and the "flimsy and frivolous" charges that were brought against him have been treated by me in a separate letter and so I do not enter into the details of this case. I read, however, in the report of the proceedings that one of the Councillors inquired if any action was taken against the Engineer at the Jamalpur pumping station for not entering articles worth some 15,000 rupees in the dead stock list. In fact, as Mr. Ambalal rightly says, all questions in the Municipality are voted upon as pro Bhagat or Anti-Bhagat. Matters are, however, coming to a head and the public of Ahmedabad will judge men according to their merits. Mr. Ambalal would have acted wisely in not trying to the condemn the late administration. The people of our city know full well that a man of means and culture like Mr. Ambalal can do much for our City if he has the spirit of the late R. B. Ranchhodlal or Sir Chinubhai. It is not by partisan spirit or by trying to justify the present administration by saying that things were not better in the past. In spite of everything that can be said against Mr. Vallabhbhai's administration every one has to admit that he was a towering personality and he looked after the interests of the City and did all he could to improve the sanitary and other arrangements. The work done by him and the time that he devoted to our civic affairs will be remembered by the grateful citizens of Ahmedabad for a long time to come.

NAIR SAMAJ CELEBRATE "ONAM"

—:o:—

MALAYALAM FARCE STAGED

(From A Correspondent.)

An interesting function came off on Sunday evening, when the Nayar Samaj celebrated the "Onam" on the spacious terrace of the Nayar Samaj Co-operative Hostel Society Building, at Matunga. There was a large and cosmopolitan gathering present on the occasion.

The proceedings began with the singing of "Mangala Slokas", after which Mr. Pothan Joseph, who presided, made a few interesting observations on the significance of "Onam". Mr. E. G. Nair, in a short and eloquent speech, extended a hearty and cordial welcome to those present. Mr. Achutha Menon then made a humorous speech on "Onam".

A Malayalam farce, staged by some of the members of the Samaj, was highly appreciated by the audience. The difficult part of "Ezuthachan" was acted with commendable skill by Mr. Achuthan Nair. Mr. M. N. Kurup, in his role of a typical Malabar "Mapela", delighted the House.

The function came to a happy close, with the singing of the national anthem in Bengali.

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BANDRA GAMBLING CASE

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 16.

This case though obviously like any other ordinary gambling case has created much commotion, and strange and fantastic reports are current in the town.

The chief cause why this case should be just now the talk of the town is that the raid made on the house alleged to be harbouring gamblers was designed and carried out by so high an official of the Bombay Suburban District as Mr. Dracup, the Collector himself, assisted by Mr. Fernandes, the City Magistrate.

To-day Mr. Ismael Bala Survar the first accused who is alleged to be the keeper of the gambling house was summoned to appear in the Resident Magistrate's Court. He appeared with his pleader Mr. Pandurang V. Patil and it was found that the complaint in this case had not been still filed for trial before the proper Magistrate. In the course of the day Mr. Fernandes, the City Magistrate of Bandra, who is the complainant in the case lodged his complaint before the District Magistrate who has fixed the hearing to come off on Monday the 23rd instant and the Magistrate before whom the case is to be tried is Mr. Kudow, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bombay Sub. District.

Cataract

Sure and harmless. Cure without operation. No matter what medicines have failed to remove the cataract. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. Particulars free.

S. Sherwan, Sailabhanga, (Faridpur.)

BIHAR COUNCIL.

—:o:—

MICA BILL FOR SELECT COMMITTEE.

RANCHI, Sept. 16.

After three days' debate Government motion for reference of Bihar and Orissa Mica Bill to Select Committee was adopted by 51 votes against 43. Swarajist amendment for circulation of Bill for eliciting the public opinion was rejected. Mr. J. T. Whitty on behalf of Government explained that the Bill was aimed at the prevention of theft of mica and was meant to help the industry which was in an unhealthy state.—A. P.

END OF JUTE STRIKE IN HOWRAH MILLS.

—:o:—

The strike at the New Central Jute Mills, ended to-day. Kamarhatty Mills in 24-Parganas and Wellington Mills in Hooghly are the only two that are not working at present.—A. P.

STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

Buying wave for Burma Shares

GENERAL FEELING BULLISH

Bombay, Sept. 17.

The stock exchange showed better tendency alround with moderate demand. The chief demand was marked for Bombay Burmah shares which remained neglected for a long period. One after another scrip is attaining higher level and those speculative share which have not participated the rise are likely to be favourables. Cotton Mill shares opened steady. There was steady buying with occasional relapses but the end showed fairly good advance in values. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 768/ and soon hardened to Rs. 773/. A relapse of one rupee at this level was followed by renewed buying and prices hardened to Rs. 775/. There was some bill at this level on scattered profit taking which depressed prices to Rs. 771/, but there was again upward movement on increasing demand which carries prices to the highest level of the day namely Rs. 778/ and finally closed at Rs. 775/. Fazal opened at Rs. 576/ and with occasional relapses advanced to Rs. 589/ and closed at Rs. 586/ Pearls opened at Rs. 332/ and was able to stand the whole rise which was carried to Rs. 350/. Bombay Burmah was taken charge by bull operators which ruled very firm. Tata Iron and Steel shares oppened quiet but short covering was reponsible for steady improvement. Defds opened at Rs. 262/ and after advancing to Rs. 273/ closed at Rs. 268/ Shipping shares were in good demand. The dividend fixed on Bombay Steams was regarded satisfactory and influenced good enquiry. Scindia shares also looked up. There was good demand for Cement shares.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Bombay Dyeing 169,75,78,75
Century 330,346
Colaba 127
Crescent 98
Fazal 576,89,86
Indore 377,76
N. Madhowji 30
Nagpur 491,90,93
New Great 178
Pearl 332,47,42,51,50
Siplex 46,47
Swadeshi 421,18,20
Burma 745,65,62
Hydro 1210,11,7,11
Tram 139, 40.10
Defi. 262,70,73,66,70.68
Ord. 69.4,70.6,69.14
Bundi 18-8
Indian 270,68,74.6
Katni Ord. 203.5
Alcock 310,13

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRODUCTION.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

The production figures of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., for the past five months are as under:—

		Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Finished Steel
April	1929	52197	45372	31493 *1695
May	1929	59348	44052	33270 *2626
June	1929	60899	41640	30651 *1596
July	1929	55699	38490	33778 *4356
Aug.	1929	67717	50229	34210 *161

*Rolled from foreign billets.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 342|8.
Apollo 60 nil 3/6
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (350) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 78/12.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 775
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 160.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20,
Century 100, 334/6
Central India 100, 493/12
Colaba Land Mills 127/8
Crescent 100 98/12
Currimbhoy 250, nil 102.8
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 470.
E D Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/9 0/7/6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 141/4
Edward Sassoon 200 200 ni 83-12.
Elphinstone 100, 7/8
Fazulbhoy 230, 586/4
Finlay 100 10y. 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000, nil. 180.
Gokak 100, 147/8
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6y 1600
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 141-4
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1035.
Indore Malwa 100 12/21 376/4
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Sughji 1,000, 10y. 1705.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 11
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90
Kohinoor 10, 178/12
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1535
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1275.
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88-12.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 153/12
New City of Bombay 73.12.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 467 178/12
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210 350
Phoenix 100, 327-8
Premier 10 nil, 2/6.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 40 65.
Sholapur 1000 10f. 4730
Simplex Mill 47/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8-4.
Swadeshi 180, 20, 420.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2325.
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 30/2 8 xd. 99/8
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 78
Central 200 xd. 18/6
Estern £5 dd. 90.
Imperial 500, 40f, 1390
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 345.
Union 5/11, 3.5
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18/8
Central India Mining 7/8
Gwalior Cement 88 10f. 91/4.
Indian Cement 274/6
New India Assurance 51f. 21/8.
Punjab Cement 100, 11.
Shahabad Cement 10y., xd 147/8
Shivrajpur 29 2|1 xd 19-12
United Cement 100 6y, 67
Katni Ord. xd. 205
Katni Defd. 750

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 805.
Amritsar Patti 8/10/0f xd. 113.8
Central Provinces 92.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97-8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 86.
Larkhana 100 1f 86/8.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 90.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 85
Sind Light 100 5/7 64.
Tapti Valley xd. 665
Upper Sind 100 nil 83/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 135.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 126-4.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 662/8
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 140/10
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1211/4
Tata Power 800, nil 612/8.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f. 153/12.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+30 1200.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 218/12
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 287/8.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400 30y. 515.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y., 400
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y 482-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 11/2
New India Assurance 6y 22/4
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 2050
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd 6/8.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y, 315/12
Attock Oil 1, nil, 38.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 10
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co Ordy. 202-8 215
Burma Uganda 82 nil, 24/8.
Burma T Corporation 762/8
Burma Crop. 10 Rs. 10 by 12/2
Indian Radio Ord. 355 def. 370.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 172-8.
Kemp 200. 15 196-4.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 127/8.
Scindia Steam 12/5
Tata Construction xd 41/8
Tata Iron Ord. 69/14
Tata Iron Defd. 268/12

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 17.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 20th Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8. Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29|32 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Sept.
NEW YORK.—
B C rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277.
PARIS —
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN —
Banks Selling T T 131 1/2
Banks Buying 60 days 129
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 133
SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
SINGAPORE —
Banks Selling D D 156
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 21/32 16th inst.
Shanghai/London Closed 17th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 13/32 16th inst.
London/Paris 123.90 16th inst.
London/Belgium 34.875 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.16 1/4 16th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4/4/11 1/2 14th inst. £4/4/11 1/2 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 5/8 14th inst. 23 9/16 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 11/16 14th inst. 23 5/8 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 51 14th inst. 50 7/8 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 1/2 per cent. 14th 5 1/2 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 1/8 per cent. 14th inst. 6 1/8 per cent 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent 3 Mos 3 per cent 6 Mos 4 per cent. 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver.—China sold and India bought. Market closed quietly steady.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 17.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/13
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|6
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96|2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/6
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—2nd October settlement 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/12/0 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/13/0
Tone of Market:—Dull except 3 1/2 per cent bears covering.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113/8.
Assur. Veerji Mills 8 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c 104.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F.T.) 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B 8 109
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7 1/2 pc. 103.
Andhra Vlaley B 8, 108/8.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T 90

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 135
Tata 2nd Pref. 77/12
Andhra Pref. 990
Tata Power Pref. 1055
Tata Hydro Pref. 1050

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

EXCESSIVE RAIN IN DECCAN

POONA, Sept. 17.

A diffused low pressure area lies this morning over Deccan, where extensive rain has fallen. There has also wide-spread rain along west Coast with locally heavy falls in north Konkan. Monsoon continues to be active in Upper Burma and Bengal and has strengthened in Assam. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan, north Madras Coast, local in Upper Burma and Hyderabad. Few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, west Central Provinces and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Myitkyina two inches; Jalpaiguri seven; Tezpur two; Silchar, Bogra one and a half; Nagpur half an inch; Ratnagiri three; Bangalore, Mercara and Mahableshwar two; Aurangabad, Bijapur, Cuddapah and Poona one and a half; Bellary one; Hanamkonda, Kodaikanal, Cochin, Calingapatam, Belgaum three-quarters inch; Raichur, Nellore and Vizagapatam half an inch.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in north Bengal and Mysore and extend in Konkan and Berar.

Heavy Rainfall warning:—Rainfall is likely to be locally heavy in Kanara during the next thirtysix hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

General Remarks.—A diffused low pressure area lies this morning over the Deccan, where extensive rain has fallen. There has also been widespread rain along the west coast with locally heavy falls in the north Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and the north Madras Coast, and local in Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in the west Central Provinces and southeast Madras. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the north Madras Coast, the Deccan, Malabar and the Konkan, lightly to moderately clouded in southeast Madras, the Central Provinces and Gujarat, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan, and drier in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and the west Central Provinces. Temperatures were above normal in Baluchistan. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 106 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Mysore, and extend in the Konkan and Berar.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8hrs. on the 17th September 1929.

Station	Rainfall.
Lahore	0.01"
Nagpur	0.41"
Ratnagiri	2.65"
Marmugao	0.13"
Ahmedanagar	0.09"
Poona	1.29"
Mahabaleshwar	1.77"
Sholapur	0.23"
Bijapur	1.40"
Belgaum	0.71"
Aurangabad	1.61"
Bangalore	1.94"
Mangalore	0.39"
Calicut	0.16"
Cochin	0.78"
Trivandrum	0.16"
Trichinopoly	0.25"
Madras	0.11"
Cuddapah	1.37"
Bellary	1.11"
Masulipatam	0.15"
Cocanada	0.07"
Vizagapatam	0.52"
Colombo	0.03"

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

September 17

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J Hptl.
	Point		
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·05"	0·08"	0·02
Total Since 1st June to date	48·82	68·51	54·95
Total for the cor. period '28	78·81	110·74	85.43
Total for the cor. period '27	56·90	72·34	56·43

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17/9/1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a. m. 29.827 inches (.010 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.028 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees (2.8 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.8 degrees (2.4 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 139 miles.

Velocity of maximum guse of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.05 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.23 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 19.51 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Thunder.

LONDON DISCOUNT

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 17.

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months Discounts 6 1/8 p.c.
Bank of England rate 5-1|2 p.c.
Call Money 2 1/2 per cent.
1 month 2 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Slightly better demand.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

C. P. CEMENT

SWASTIKA BRAND

This is a

Quick Hardening Slow Setting Cement.

Government Alipore Test House Report shows this Cement attains in 2 DAYS strength required by British Standard Specification in 28 DAYS.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 18 1929.

CENTRAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Government Determined to Keep It at Dehra Dun

"ELDERS" TURN DOWN SIR IBRAHIM JAFFER'S RESOLUTION

No Popular Control For Institute Nor Open Recruitment for Research Dept

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The establishment of a judicial committee of the Privy Council in India was ugred by Kumar Sankar Roy in the Council of State to-day. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy (nominated) opposed it.

Mr. Gwyne, Joint Secretary, Home Department opposing it said that the proposal was very inopportune, as it would involve the amendment of the Government of India Act at a time when the Statutory Commission was reviewing the whole position. The resolution was ultimately negatived.

CENTRAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The next resolution related to the proposed establishment of Central Medical Research Institute at Dehra Dun.

Sir Ibrahim Jaffer (Poona) moved for a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials with a non-official majority to enquire into and report on (1) the most suitable location for the institute, (2) the constitution of the Governing Body of the Research Fund Association, and (3) Recruitment for Medical Research Department.

Sir Ibrahim Jaffer accused the Government for not making the report of the Fletcher Committee available to the public, especially Universities and other interested bodies on a matter vitally concerning them.

LOCATION OF INSTITUTE.

Dealing with the location of the Institute he affirmed that the bulk of medical opinion was strongly against Dehra Dun and remarked that neither on the grounds of climate nor of convenience nor of availability of ready accommodation could Dehra Dun be chosen in preference to other stations where clinical and other research work were already in progress. Willing workers, he asserted, would be forthcoming despite the difficulties and inconveniences of climate in places like Calcutta or Bombay. If Dehra Dun was chosen on the grounds of climate it would give room for the belief that the staff of the Research Institute would mostly be Europeans for whom special climate facilities were sought to be provided.

Moreover Dehra Dun lacked University atmosphere and also lacked that informed medical opinion which would be available in other places.

CO-OPERATION OF PROFESSION NECESSARY.

Alluding to the second aspect of his demand Sir Ibrahim Jaffer stated Government must invite on the Governing Body willing and helpful co-operation of medical profession and legislatures if medical research should be made popular. Lastly he urged that all posts in the research Department should be thrown open to selection for there was no valid reason for reservation.

DR. RAM RAU SUPPORTS SIR IBRAHIM.

Dr. Ram Rau (Madras) moved an amendment slightly altering the composition of the Committee. He contended that investigations were being undertaken in the School of Tropical Medicine at Calcutta, at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, etc., and therefore he did not see why Dehra Dun should be chosen for the location of the Institute. Though a number of institutes existed at Dehra Dun there was no merit in conglomerating them at one place. It was of interest to note that the Public Health Institute was to be established at Calcutta and not at Dehra Dun. There was no scientific atmosphere at Dehra Dun. Dr. Ram Rau urged that as in the case of the Governing Body of the Agricultural Research Council, the Governing Body of the Research Fund Association should be so composed as to consist of two members of the Assembly, and one from the Council of State as also representatives of medical faculties of Universities and of the independent medical profession and scientific bodies.

NO PRESERVE FOR I.M.S.

Also there was no reason why twenty-three out of thirty posts in the Research Department should continue to be reserved for I.M.S. officers whatever reasons there might have been in the past for such reservation. All posts in the Central Medical Research Department and the Public Health Institute should be kept open for competent men and I.M.S. Officers, if eligible, might compete for selection.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S REPLY.

Major General Symons, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service pointed out that the scheme recommended by the Fletcher Committee was exactly on the lines he had suggested to the Government of India soon after his assumption of office. He characterised the Fletcher Committee as able, expert and quite competent to give a correct opinion, as it was impartial and unbiassed.

Sir Ibrahim Jaffer interrupting asked why the Committee's report had not been sent to the Universities for their opinion.

Major General Symons replied that it was not found necessary as the report was that of a special Expert Committee. Dehra Dun was chosen by this Committee for reasons of climate, availability of vast land and building and the scope and atmosphere for long research work. Concluding, Major General Symons observed that it was noteworthy that of the twelve associations which had objected to Dehra Dun, five were from Bombay.

SIR F. HUSEIN SPEAKS.

Sir Fazil Husein, member-in-charge of the subject, spoke finally on behalf of the Government. Dealing with the second part of the demand, he explained that Government had been able to meet the demand. The Governing Body would consist of 14 persons of whom seven would be ex-officio members and the eighth would be an officer who had been in the Association for long. Of the remaining six two would be elected by the Assembly and one by the Council of State (as suggested by Dr .Ram Rau), two would be representatives of the medical faculties of the various universities and one, a non- medical scientist to be nominated by the Governor-General.

WHY DEHRA DUN WAS CHOSEN.

Regarding recruitment to the Board of the Medical Research Department, Sir Fazil Husein said that Government was actively considering it and it was hoped that its composition would be more or less similar to that of the Governing Body. Thus there was no need for an enquiry into these two aspects of the demand. As for the location of the Institute Dehra Dun had been recommended by an Expert Committee which included an officer from Calcutta and one from Bombay, and the Government of India had agreed with this recommendation.

Sir Ebrahim Jaffer while appreciating the Government's response on the second and the third parts of the resolution, pressed that dealing with the location of the institute.

The resolution was lost by 23 votes to 12.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha remained neutral, while Munshi Narayana Prasad Asthana, who comes from Agra, voted against it.—A.P.

Mr. Ramprasad Mukerji urged raising the salary of accountants in head post offices. As it was, considering the nature of work they have to do, it was rather low Mr. T. Ryan, Secretary, Industry and Labour pointed out the difficulty in acceding to the request but assured it would receive careful consideration at the hands of the Government Mr. Mukerji thereupon withdrew his resolution.

The House stands adjourned till to-morrow.

JATIN'S SACRIFICE.

MR. TANDON'S EULOGY.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 17.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press, regarding the death of Jatindranath Das, Mr. Purshottam Das Tandon President, Servants of the People Society said:—The martyrdom of Jatindranath Das opens a new chapter in our struggle for freedom. No sacrifice in a great cause is ever in vain and this final sacrifice of Jatindranath is bound to influence the course of our future history. By dying inch by inch cheerfully and heroically he has brought death nearer to us and shorne it of its terror. The lesson of this sacrifice cannot be lost on the youth of the country. Our readiness for death will be the measure of our fitness for Swaraj.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S APPEAL REJECTED.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 16.

The District Judge has dismissed the appeal filed by Mr. Nandlal Mehta, Municipal Engineer, against the order of the Subordinate Judge, refusing to grant interim injunction against the local Municipality, restraining it from taking any action on the resolution dismissing the appellant from service.

The District Judge said 'Prima Facie' it would appear that the resolution was 'ultra vires' of the Municipality.

The Sub-Judge had refused to grant the interim injunction on the principle of the Master and the Servant. The Court would not compel the servant to serve or the master to employ, but in the dismissal of a servant by a statutory body acting in excess of its statutory powers, there was another principle involved. If, as would appear, the Ahmedabad Municipality, in dismissing the appellant, had exceeded its statutory powers, the court was not only entitled but was bound to interfere and to restrain the Municipality from taking action on their resolution but the appellant in writing a letter provocative of his own dismissal, disentitled himself to this particular relief. It would be a very heavy responsibility for any Court, knowing the vital importance of water supply in a large city in the tropics in the face of the affidavit of the Vice-President (that much of the recent trouble in the matter of the city's water supply was due to the appellant), to restore the appellant by an interim injunction to his office. It might endanger the efficient management of the water supply of this great city and it might in consequence imperil the lives of its inhabitants.—A. P.

STRIKE NOTICE IN KURLA MILL

Victimization--the Issue

TEXTILE UNION'S STATEMENT

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, has given the following notice to the Manager of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla:—

"I beg to give notice that the Managing Committee of the Union having heard the history of the negotiations that took place, through the Joint Committee, between the Swadeshi Mills and the Union and between the Mill-owners' Association and the Union over the summary dismissal of Bhiva, a doffer jobber in your mills, has come to the unanimous conclusion that:—

(a) Whereas, the Management could not prove, during the course of negotiations, the alleged offences of assault and intimidation for which Bhiva was summarily dismissed;

(b) Whereas, although they failed to prove the alleged offence, the Management declined to reinstate Bhiva;

(c) Wehreas, therefore, Bhiva's case has become a clear case of victimization;

(d) Whereas victimization of a Union man is, in the opinion of the Committee, a serious menace to the healthy growth of the Trade Union Movement and must be fought to the best of its ability;

The Committee has decided to declare a strike in your mills on and from the morning of Wednesday, September 18, 1929."

STATEMENT OF THE UNION.

In connection with the above notice, the Union has issued the following statement:—

One June 4, one Bhiva, a doffer jobber in the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, was summarily dismissed by the Manager for the alleged offence of assault and intimidation that took place on May 30 in the Mills. The Union insisted upon a Joint Enquiry into the alleged case of dismissal; but the Manager declined to accede to the request. The Union wrote to the Agents and informed that if even they declined the request, the letter should be considered as a strike notice. Ultimately the Management agreed to a joint enquiry throug a joint meeting of the owners' and the Union's representatives. The Joint meeting spent the whole of July in taking evidence from both sides. The Management failed to prove that Bhiva had assaulted the Apprentice. There was not a single witness put forth by the Management to prove the offence. As regards the intimidation, nothing more or nothing less came out in the enquiry than what Bhiva had admitted before. The words used by him against the apprentice could not be construed as intimidation; but if they could be, then the Apprentice also had used the same or similar words before Bhiva used them. In fact Bhiva's was the counter-provocation to that of the Apprentice. The Apprentice also was then guilty of intimidation who deserved, but was not given, the same punishment. He denied having used those words; but the workers' side produced witness who corroborated Bhiva's version of the Apprentice having used those words. Moreover, the circumstantial evidence supported the workers' case. In short the enquiry showed that the assault did not take place, that the words construed as intimidation were used both by Apprentice and Bhiva, that they could not be construed as intimidation but if they could, both the Apprentice and Bhiva could be said to be guilty of the offence. The Management, however, declined to take an impartial view of the evidence and to reinstate Bhiva.

CASE PUT BEFORE OWNERS.

The matter then, went to the Mill-owners' Association who appointed Messrs. Albert Raymond of the E. D. Sassoon & Co. and Mr. Lakin of the W. H. Brady & Co., to mediate. Their proposal to take one month's pay in lieu of notice was rejected by the Union on the ground that it would only encourage the Management to sack men without any excuse and offer a month's pay if the Union protested. Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla of the Swadeshi Mills could persuade himself to accept the proposal only if the Union would give him a written undertaking that that case would not be cited as a precedent in future cases. Messrs. Raymond and Lakin then proposed that the dispute should be referred to arbitration with its decision binding on both sides. The Union accepted the proposal but the Mill-owners' Association turned it down. The latter's action shows that the Management of the Swadeshi Mills also were against the proposal.

BEST EFFORTS MADE FOR AVOIDING STRIKE.

This narration will show that the Union tried its utmost to avoid a strike, that it gave an honest trial to the method of negotiations and that it even agreed to the proposal of the Millowners' representatives to refer the dispute to arbitration. If anything, the whole episode shows that nothing is dearer to the Swadeshi Mills and the Mill-owners' Association than "Prestige" and that they are prepared to sacrifice even justice for the sake of "Prestige". It also shows that the Association has no confidence even in its own representatives when the latter make inconvenient proposals and has no scruples to throw them overboard. The Union's conscience is clear; it has made every endeavour to avoid a strike; but it cannot tolerate victimization which means ruin of the Trade Union Movement.

HUNGER STRIKE IN LAHORE JAIL

Bhagat Singh & Dutt Still Stick To Their Resolve

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

'Three members of the Jail Enquiry Committee, Lala Duniehand, Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh, Rai Bahadur Mohanlal saw the accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case to-day in both the Central and Borstal Jails.

'Though they are reticent to give any information, it is learnt that only two persons, Bhagat Singh, and Dutt are still continuing the hunger-strike.

'The accused in Borstal Institute have all given up the strike and are being provided with all facilities as recommended by the Jail Enquiry Committee and are kept almost in the same barrack.

It is reported that Bannerjee of the Dakshineswar Bomb case and Babu Sohansingh are still continuing the hunger-strike.—Free Press.

LADIES SUPPORT SARDA BILL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

At a meeting of Marwari Ladies held at Khaitan House, support was accorded to the Sarda's Child Marriage Bill which was "essential in the interest of the womenhood of India".—Free Press.

SENTENCED FOR RECITING POEMS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Sreeram Dole is sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment for reciting Hindi poems at a meeting held on July 29 in celebration of Bhagat Singh-Dutt Day.—Free Press.

COLLEGIANS PUNISHED FOR JOINING IN DEMONSTRATION

RUNGPUR, Sept. 16.

19 students of the Carnachieal College were punished for taking part in a hartal and black flag demonstrations on the occasion of the Governor's visit, rusticating two fourth-year students, expelling 4 students for three months, and the rest were fined amounts varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.—Free Press.

SIR KURMA IMPROVING.

DURBAN, Sept. 17.

The latest bullentin regarding Sir K. V. Reddi's health says: "Sir Kurma is improving and is expected to be convalescent on or about Wednesday. If everything goes normally, he will probably be able to leave sanatorium on Wednesday."—Reuter.

THE CHAUPATTY CHARGE

Mr. Nariman on Need for Enquiry

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the Youth League, was out of Bombay on Sunday, as he had accepted the Presidentship of the Ahmednagar District Political Conference, which had its sitting on the 14th and 15th at Nagar. In the course of a statement regarding the charge by the Police at Chowpatty on the citizens returning from the meeting, Mr. Nariman says:—

From accounts received since my return it was an unprovoked attack by the Police with unbrellas, baton and even champals on unarmed and peaceful people quietly returning home after the demonstrations, and what is is more suspicious is that the attack was launched after the whole affair was over.

Such uncalled for interference on the part of Police with the ordinary civic right of citizens to participate in peaceful and legitimate demonstrations calls for emphatic protest, and under such arbitrary and high-handed conduct on the part of the Police, particularly in the presence and under the direction of high responsible officers, cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. It is a direct challenge to the citizens, and the citizens will not take it lying low. It raises much more important and graver issues and such mischievious tendencies on the part of these pigmies dressed in little authority, ought to be nipped in the bud, otherwise any public demonstration or agitation will be impossible.

It is deplorable that such outrage should occur in the regime of a Commissioner of Police who has acquired a reputation of being a strict and straightforward officer dealing as sternly with the members of his staff as with the members of the public. There have been demonstrations on this very spot on larger scales, but never before have we experienced such a show of force and such petty acts of Dyerism.

It is necessary to investigate into this grave matter and collect material and I hink it is upto the Youth League to collect materials regarding this incident. All citizens who have witnessed any part of this incident or to have been victims of this attack should, I think, send in their written statements to the Office of the Youth League, Madan Mansion, Hughes Road,, Chowpatty, giving a short account of what they themselves witnessed together with the names and numbers of policemen or officers concerned, stating also if they are in a position to identify their assailants. After collection of such material, it will be the duty of the public bodies like the Youth League to consider what steps should be taken in the matter.

WHO CREATES REVOLUTION ARIES? & POLITICAL MURDERERS

(Continued from page 1.)

purpose needed early start in imparting military education. Concluding Mr. Jayakar hoped that the modest resolution would be accepted as he had avoided controversial matters in the hope of carrying Government with him if possible on military matters, which however, he considered was doubtful.

Dr. Moonje said that in case the Government experienced difficulty in throwing open the military schools at Jhelum and Jullundhur to the public, the Government of India should establish a model military school at a suitable place for the education of Indian boys between 12 and 18 irrespective of cate, creed or previous family connections with the Army.

CAPT. HIRA SINGH OPPOSES.

Capt. Hira Singh opposed the resolution because the schools at Jhelum and Jullundhur were started for only the sons of Indian officers who served in the war and if others were brought in and trained there discipline would be undermined.

Mr. Dwarkaprasad Misra criticised the Government for maintaining the "caste system" in the Army, and pleaded for its abolition.

Col. Porter (Madras) did not see how the two schools could be thrown open to others, but he endorsed the plea for starting of similar schools so that boys could be trained for cadet corps.

Sardar Kartar Singh endorsed the observations of Capt Hira Singh against the opening of the Jhelum and Jullundhur chools for boys other than the children of Indian officers who had served in the war.

GOVT'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Tottenham (Army Secretary) in his maiden speech explained the Government's attitude. He said that the Jhelum and Jullundhur schools had been built as a war memorial out of the funds collected from Rajahs and Maharajas in memory of those who had died in the war. The former contained 330 boys and the latter 244 boys.

The education imparted was such that it was hoped in course of time that the boys trained there would be selected for Viceroy's Commissions and for admission to Sandhurst. But as the schools were a war memorial and meant only for the sons of those Indian Officers who had served in the war he hoped the House would respect the object for which the funds were collected.

BOMBAY SCHOOL FOR MAHRATHAS.

If funds permitted the Government hoped to start schools like these in other parts of the country and they hoped to open a school for Mahrattas in Bombay. It was the Government's intention to have one thousand boys under such training eventually. But the Government could not afford to spend out of the Army Budget for the education of boys for whom they could not promise to find jobs in the army. The general system of education had to be changed to impart the necessary atmosphere for the training of boys for military service.

OUT-OF-DATE NOTIONS.

Pandit Malaviya described the Army Secretary's reply as out of date. He said that India was going to have Swaraj, under which the first step would be to organise the Indian Army.

President: What might be done under the Swarai Government is not relevant.

Pandit Malaviya, proceeding said that India needed soldiers with a developed sense of patriotism. He therefore objected to class distinctions in training for the Army.

MR. JAYAKAR REPLIES.

Mr. Jayakar in a forcible reply wondered how the war memorial character of the two schools would be destroyed if the schools were thrown open to boys other than those who were sons of Indian officers who had served in the war. Was there anything, he asked, in the constitution of the schools which prevented the admission of other boys to them? All that the Government had promised was to supply instructors to schools, and to start schools eventually and if and when funds permitted. The Army Secretary had added insult to injury by observing that there was not enough military spirit, and had merely showered blessings on Dr. Moonje whom he had advised to continue to sow the seed.

WHAT CREATES REVOLUTIONARIES?

Concluding Mr. Jayakar said, "The Government have, by their policy of refusing military careers to ambitious young men, converted all such into revolutionaries and political murderers."

The resolution was passed without a division.

The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay